

A BRIEF
DESCRIPTION
OF THE WHOLE
WORLD.

WHEREIN

Is particularly described
all the Monarchies, Empires
and Kingdoms of the same, with
their *Academies*.

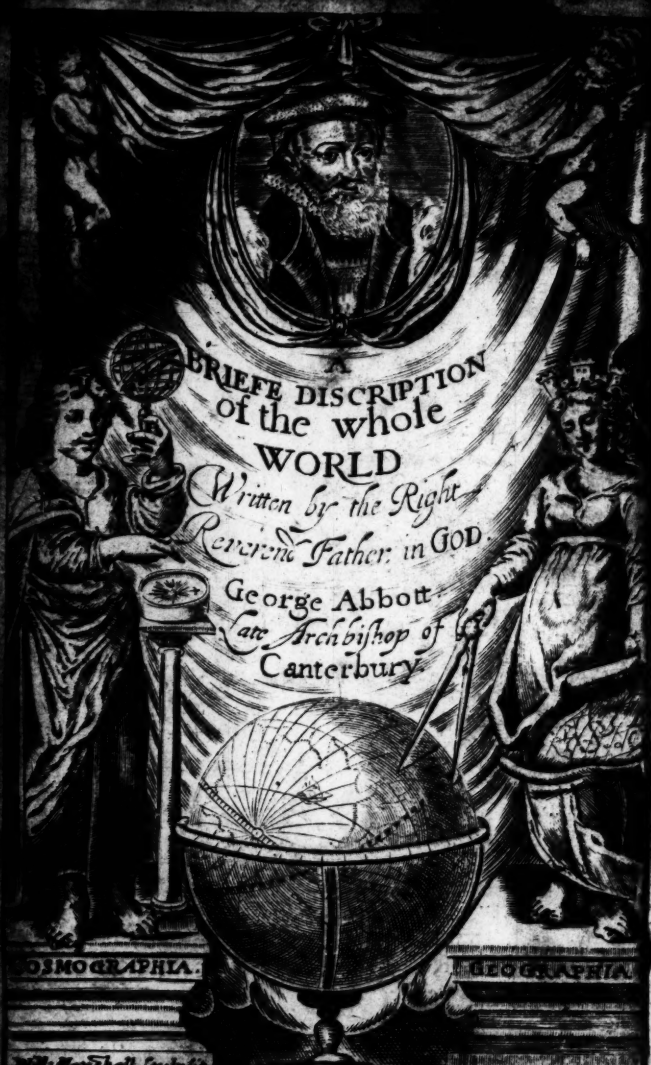
AS ALSO,

Their severall Titles, and Scituati-
ons thereunto adjoyning.

Written by the most Reverend Fa-
ther in God, *George Abbot*, late
Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

LONDON,

Printed for *W. Sheares*, at the Blew
Bible in Bedford Street in Coven-
Garden, 1656.



COSMOGRAPHIA.

GEOGRAPHIA.

Will Marshall Sculpit.

Printed for Will. Shoares at the Dolphin in Court Garden.

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A Briefe Description of the whole World.

THe Globe of the Earth doth either shew the Sea or Land. The Sea generall, is called by the name of *Ocean*, which coasteth all the World, and taketh his name in speciall, either of the place neare which it commeth, as *Oceanus Britannicus*, *Mare Germanicum*, *Sinus Persicus*, *Mare Atlanticum*, of the Hill *Atlas*, in the West part of *Africke*: or of the the finder out, as *Fretum Magellanicum*; or of some other accident, as the Red Sea, because the sand is red, *Mare Mediterraneum*, because it runneth between the lands of *Europe* and *Africke*, *Mare Icarium*, because *Icarus* was drowned there, or the like.

Of the f.

The divers names given to the seas, and the reason why.

There be some few Seas which have no intercouple with the Ocean, as *Mare mortuum*, neare *Palestina*, *Mare Caspium* sive *Hircanum*, not far from *Armenia*: and such a one is said to be in the North part of *America*.

Of the Straits
or Narrow
Seas.

The Straits or Narrow Seas, are noted in the Latine by the name of *Fretum*, as *Fretum Britannicum*, The English Narrow Seas, *Fretum Herculeum*, the Straights between *Barbary* and *Spaine*; *Fretum Magellanicum*, &c.

Of the earth.

The Earth is either Islands, which are those which are wholly compassed by the Sea, as *Britannia*, *Sicilia*, *Corfica*; or the Continent, which is called in the English, *The firme Land*, in the Latine, *Continens*.

The old known firme Land was contained only in *Asia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*. *Europ* is divided from *Africa* by the *Mediterranean Sea*; from *Asia* by the River *Tanaus*: whereby appeareth, that the North parts of *Asia* and *Europe* in old time

time were but little known and discovered.

Africa is divided from *Europe* by the *Mediterranean Sea*; from *Asia* by the River *Nilus*: and so *Asia* by *Tanaïs* and *Nilus*, is severed from *Europe* and *Africk*.

Of Spaine.

TO say say nothing of *England* and *Ireland*, the most *Western* Country of *Europe*, is *Spaine*, which is bounded on the South with the *Mediterranean*, on the West with the *Atlanticke*, on the North with *Oceanus Cantabricus*, or the *Spanish Seas*, on the East with *France*, from which it is severed with certaine *Mountaines*, called *Montes Pyrenei*, or the *Pyrenay hills*.

If we should enquire into the times that were before the coming of the *Carthaginians* and *Romans* into *Spaine*, we shall find

The original
names of the
Country of
Spaine.

nothing but that which is either
fabulous, or neare to fables: here it
was first called *Iberia*, ab *Ibero flu-*
mine, afterwards *Hispania*, ab *Hi-*
spano, we may take as a traditi-
on: but their *Gargoris*, their *Ha-*
bis, their *Geryon* exceed beleefe of
any, but those that will take all
reports on trust. It is certaine that
the *Syrians* planted a Colony there
in the Isle of *Gades*, corruptly now
called *Cadix*, or *Cales*: These trou-
bled by their Neighbours desired
aid of the *Carthaginians*, a flouri-
shing neighbour Common-wealth,
descended of the *Syrians*, as well as
themselves, who sent first to defend
the *Gaditanes* against their neigh-
bours, afterwards heartned on by
their successe in their first Expedi-
tion: these *Carthaginians* successively
sent thither three Captaines,
Hamilcar, *Hassdrubal*, and *Hanibal*,
who for the most part subdued the
Province, and held it, till by *Scipio's*
and the *Romane* Forces they were
dispossessed of it: Yet for many
yeares

Carthagini-
ans sent to
defend the
Gaditanes.

yeares after the fortunes of the *Romans* stuck as it were in the subduing of that Province, so that from the time of the second *Punick* war, untill the time of *Augustus*, they had businesse made them in that Country continually, neither could they till then bring it peaceably into the forme of a Province.

It continued a Province of the *Spaine* once *Roman* Empire untill the time of a Province *Honorius* the Emperour, in whose of the Ro-
daies the *Vandals* came into it, man Empire,
conquering and making it theirs;
then the *Goths* (the *Vandals* either
driven out, or called over into
Africk.) entring erected there a
Kingdome, which flourished for
many yeares, till by the comming
of the *Saracens* and *Moors*, their *Saracens*
Kingdome was broken, who set- and *Moors*
ling themselves in *Spaine*, erected it a
it a Kingdome, changed the names Kingdome
of many places and Rivers and gave
them new names, such as they re-
taine to this day, and continued
for the space of some hundred of

A. 5. yeares

They were
utterly ex-
pelled by
Philip the
Third.

yeares mighty in that Countrey,
till they were first subdued by *Fer-*
dinand: afterwards, and that now
lately utterly expelled by *Philip* the
Third.

After the comming in of these
Africans in this Countrey, there
were many Kingdomes, as the
Kingdome of *Portugall* toward the
West; the Kingdome of *Granado*
toward the South; the Kingdom
of *Navarre* and *Arragon* toward
the East; and the Kingdom of *Ca-*
stile in the middle of the Land: but
the whole Dominion is now under
the King of *Spaine*.

As *Damianus à Goes* doth write
in the Treatise intituled; *Hispānia*,
there were in times past twelve
severall Kingdoms in *Spain*, which
he nameth thus: *Castelle antiqua*
& nova, *Leonis*, *Aragonia*, *Portu-*
gallia, *Navarre*, *Granata*; *Va-*
lencia, *Toleti*, *Galitia*, *Algarbi-*
orum, *Murtia*, *Corduba*: which is
not to be wondred at, since in *Eng-*
land, a faire lesse Country, there
we r

Spain in for-
mer time
twelve se-
verall King-
domes.

were in the time of the Saxons seven severall Kingdoms and Monarchies.

In the best Maps of Spaine, the Armes of these severall Kingdomes do yet distinctly appeare: where for the Armes of Leons is given a Lion, which manifestly argueth, that whereas by some it is called *Regnum Legionis*, that name is false, for it is *Leonis*, futable thereunto: for the Armes of Castile is given a Castle, which was the cause that John of Gaunt, Son to Edward the Third, King of England, did quarter with the Arms of England, the Castle and the Lion, as having married Constance Daughter to Peter King of Castile; and at this day the first and chief Coat of the King of Spain is a Castle quartered with a Lion, in remembrance of the two Kingdoms of Castile and Leons.

In Corduba (as in times past it was called) standeth Andalusie, neare unto which the Island called properly Gadis, but since, by depravation

Granada
700. yeares
Possessed by
the *Moores*
Sarazens.

Rodericus
Toletanus.

pravation of the word *Cadiz*, and commonly *Cales*, which was lately surprized by the *English*. The Kingdom of *Granada*, which lieth nearest to the *Mediterranean*, was by the space of seven hundred years possessed by the *Moores* and *Sarazens*, who do professe the Religion of *Mahomet*: the reason whereof *Rodericus Toletanus* in the third book of his story doth shew to be this; that whereas the *Sarazens* after *Mahomet*s time, had spread themselves all along *Africke*, even unto the Westernepart of *Barbary*, a King of *Spaine* called *Rodericus*, employed (in an Embassage to them) one *Julian*, a Nobleman of his, who by his wise Demeanour, procured much Reputation amongst the *Moors*; but in the time of his service, the King *Rodericus* deflowered the Daughter of the said *Julian*; which the Father took in such indignation; that he procured those *Sarazens* to come over into *Spaine*, that so he might be revenged on his King;

King; but when those barbarous people had once set foot in there, they could never be removed, untill the time of *Ferdinando* and *Elizabeth*, King and Queen of *Spaine*, about a hundred years since.

The Author before named writeth, that before the comming of those *Moores* into *Spaine*, the King *Rodericus* would needs open a part of a Palace which had been shut long before, and had by descent from hand to hand been forbidden to be entred by any: yet the King, supposing there had been great Treasure therein broke into it, but found nothing there, saving in a great Chest, the Pictures of Men, who resembled the proportion, Attire, and Armour of the *Moores*, and a Prophecy joyned therewith-
 all, that at that time, when the Pa-
 lace should be entred, such a peo-
 ple as was there resembled, should
 invade and spoyle *Spaine*, which fell
 out accordingly.

The *Spaniards* that now are, be

a very mixt people, descended of the *Goths*, which in former times possessed that Land, and of those *Sarazens* and *Jews*, which are the basest people of the World.

Portugal

added to the
Kingdome of
Spaine.

The Kingdome of *Portugall* did containe under it *Regnum Algarbiorum*, but both of them are now annexed unto *Castile* by the cunning of the King of *Spaine*, *Philip* the Second, who took the advantage after the death of *Sebastian*, who was slaine in *Barbary*, in the yeare 1578. Then after him reigned *Henry* who sometimes was *Cardinall*, and Uncle to *Sebastian*; in whose time, although shew was made that it should be lawfully debated, unto whom the Crown of *Portugal* did belong yet *Philip* meaning to make sure worke, did not so much respect the right, as by maine force invaded, and since (to the great grieve of the *Portugals*) hath kept it. The chiefe City of *Portugall* is *Lisbone*, called in Latine *Olysippo*, from whence those Navigations

hence the
chiefe City
Portugal.

gations were advanced, by which the Portugals discovered so much of their South part of *Africke*, and of the *East-Indies*, possessed by them to this day. The City from whence the *Castilians* do set forth their ships to the *West-Indies* is *Sevill*; *Sevill*, called in Latine *Hispalis*. Another great City in *Spain* is *Toledo*, where *Toledo*, the Archbishoprick is the richest spirituall dignity of Christendome, the Papacy only excepted.

In the time of *Dominicus à Goes*; *The Magni-* there were reckoned to be in *Spain* *scient great-* foure Archbishopricks of greatnesse of worth, three other inferiour, and *Spaine and* forty Bishopricks; as also in *Portu-Portugal.* *gall*, three Archbishopricks, and eight Bishopricks. He reckoneth up also in *Spaine* (besides the great Officers of the Crown) 17 *Dukes*, 41 *Marquesses*, 87 *Earles* or *Counts*, and 9 *Vicounts*: as also in *Portugall* (besides the Officers of the Crown) fixe *Dukes*, foure *Marquesses*, nineteene *Earles*, and one *Vicount*. In *Spaine* he saith are seven *Universities*.

nies. The Country is but dry, and so consequently barren, in comparison of some other places. What commodities it doth yeeld, it may be seene in a Treatise of *Damianus a Goes*, which he calleth his *Hispania*.

Not only this great and large Country heretofore divided into so many Kingdoms, is now under one absolute King, but that King also is Lord of many other Territories: as namely, of the Kingdome of *Naples* in *Italy*, and the Dutchy of *Millain*, of the Isles of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Majorque*, *Minorque*, *Evisa*, In the midland sea; of the Islands of the *Canaries* in the *Atlantique*, besides divers strong Towns and goodly Havens in *Barbary*, within and without the Straits. On the back side of *Africk* he commands much on the Frontiery, besides the Islands adjoyning to the maine Land. In the Westerne *Indies* he hath *Mexico*, *Brasil*, large Territories, with the Islands of the South, and the North Sea.

Sea. And Philip the second getting Portugall as a Dowry to that forct Marriage, got also all the dependances of that Crowne in *Africke*, the *East Indies*, and the *Atlantique Sea*, the Towns of *Barbary* and the *East Indies* willingly submitting themselves unto him, but the *Terre* he won by force at the first and second Expedition: so if we consider the huge tract of ground that is under the Kings Dominion, we will say that the Empery of the King of Spaine is, in that respect, the largest that now is, or ever was in the World.

The Empery of the Kingdom of Spaine the greatest in the Christian world.

of

*France how
bounded.*

And thus the second getting
Portage as a Dowry to the first
Of France, the second
M

THe next Country is *France*,
which is bounded on the
west with the *Pyrenny hills*,
on the North with the
English Seas, on the East with *Ger-
many*, on the South-east with the
Alpe hills, on the South-west with
the *Mediterranean Sea*.

*France one
of the most
absolute
Kingdoms of
the world.*

The Kingdom of *France* is for
one entire thing, one of the most
rich and absolute Monarchies of
the World, having both on the
North and South side the Sea stand-
ing very convenient for profit of
Navigation, and the Land it selfe
being ordinarily very fruitfull. The
consideration wherof caused *Fran-
cis* the first King of *France*, to com-
pare this Kingdome alone to all
the Dominions and Seigniories of
Charles the fifth Emperour: for
When the Herauld of the said *Charls*,
bidding Defiance to the King *Fran-*

ess, did give his Majesty the title of
Emperour of Germany, King of Ca-
stile, Arragon, Naples, Sicily, &c.
Francis commanded his He-
rauld to call him so often King
of France as the others had Titles
by all his Countries; implying that
France alone was of as much
strength and worth as all the Coun-
tries which the other had.

Concerning this Argument, see
the warlike and politic Discour-
ses of *Monsieur de la Noue*. He who
writeth the Commentaries of Re-
ligion, and State of France, doth
shew, that when there had been
of late in France, in the daies of
Francis the Second, and Charles
the Ninth, three Civill Wars, *Civill wars*
which had much ruinated the glo-*in France.*
ry and beauty of that Kingdome,
when a little before the great Mas-
sacre, in the year One thousand
five hundred seventy two, there
had been peace in that Countrey
scant full two yeares; yet so great
is the riches and happinesse of that
King-

Kingdome, that in that short time, all things were renewed and repaired againe, as if there had never been any such desolation.

*Revenue of
the Crown of France
exceeding
great.*

The Revenue of the Crowne of France is exceeding great, by reason of the Taxes and impositions, which through the whole Kingdome are laid upon the subjects: for their Sizes and Tonles do exceed all the Imposts and tributes of all the Princes of Christendom; in as much as there are few things there used, but the King hath a commodity issuing out of them; and not only for matters of Luxury, as in other states, but from such things as be of necessity, as Flesh, Wood, Salt, &c. It is supposed at this day, that there be in the Kingdome thirty thousand men, who are under-officers, and make a good part of their living by gathering of the Kings tribute: This is much increased no doubt in these latter times: but yet of old it was in so great measure, which caused that

that speech of *Maximilian* the Emperour, as *Johannes Eventinus* witnesseth, *de Bello Turcico*, who said, that the Emperour of Germany was *Rex Regum*, meaning that his Princes were so great men.

The King of Spaine was *Rex hominum*, because his People would obey their Prince in any reasonable moderation.

The King of England was *Rex de-
abolentium*, because the subjects had there divers times deprived their Kings of their Crowns and Dignity. But the King of France was *Rex
asperorum*, in as much as his people did beare very heavy Burthens of Taxes & impositions. In this Kingdom of France is one great Misery to the Subjects, that the places and Offices of Justice are ordinarily bought and sold, the beginning wherof was this: *Lewis* the twelfth, who was called a Father of the Country began to pay the debts of his Predecessor, *Charles* the seventh, (which were very great) and intending

In France
the Offices of
Justice
bought
and sold.

ing to recover unto *France* the Dukedome of *Millain* and minding not to burden his people further than was need, thought it a good course to let at sale all the Offices of the Crown; but with the places of Justice he did not meddle. But his successors after him took occasion also to make great profit of them, witness the Author, *contra Machi-*

The Customs
of France
for muste-
ring and
pressing
Souldiers.

avel. l. 1. c. 1. By the customs of that Country, the King of *France* hath not that absolute power to muster and presse out Souldiers as in *Engl-land*. So some other places of *Chri-*
stendome the Princes have: But the manner is, when the King will set forward any Military Service, he sendeth abroad his Edicts, for cau-
seth in Cities and good Towns the Drum to be stricken up, and who-
soever will voluntarily follow, he is enrolled. Notwithstanding he wan-
tereth few Souldiers, because the No-
ble and Gentlemen of *France* do hold it their duty, and highest ho-
nour, both to attend the King unto
the

the wars, and to beare their own charges yearely for many months. The person of the King of France hath in former time been reputed so sacred, that *Guicciardine* saith of them, that their people have regarded them in that respect of devotion, as if they had been demi-gods. And *Machiavel* in his Questions upon *Livie*, saith, that they doted so much upon their Kings, that they thought every thing did become them which they did, and that nothing could be more disgracefull, than to give any intimation, that such or such a thing was not well done by their King. But this opinion is much now decayed, the Princes of the blood are in the next ranke under the King himselfe.

There be many and very rich goodly Cities in France, but the chiefe of all is *Paris*, called *Lutetia*, *quasi Luto sita*, as some have mettrily spoken: which place is especially honoured, first by the presence of the King, most commonly

*Paris is the
chiefe City
France.*

monly keeping Court and Residence there. Secondly, by the great store of goodly houses, whereof part belong to Noblemen, and part are houses of Religion. Thirdly, by the University which is incomparably the greatest, most ancient, and best filled of all France. Fourthly, in that it is the chiefe Parliament City of that Kingdome, without the Ratification of which Parliament at Paris, Edicts and Proclamations coming from the King are not held authenticall. Fifthly, by the great Traffique of all kind of Merchandize which is used in that place.

The Parliament Cities in France, are places where their Termes are kept, and in severall Provinces are seven, unto which the causes of inferiour Courts within their di-
 stinct Provinces, may be brought by appeale; but the Parliament of Paris hath that Prerogative, that appeales from all Courts of the Kingdome do lie there. That which we call our Parliament in
 Eng-

England, is amongst them termed
Conventus Ordinum, or the States,

France in ancient time (as *Caesar* reporteth in the first of his *Commentaries*) was divided into three parts; *Aquitania*, which was towards the West; *Celtica* towards the North and West; and *Belgica* which is towards the North. *Belgium* is sometime called *Gallia inferior*, and sometime *Germania inferior*, but wee commonly call it the *Low-Countries*: the Government whereof at this day, is not at all under France, but *Gallia Celtica*, and *Aquitania*, are under the French King.

The Kingdome of France divided into three parts.

The ancient Inhabitants of this Countrey, were the *Gaules*, who possessed not only all that we now call France, being the greatest part of that the Romans called *Gallia Transalpina*, but also a good part of *Italy*, which they call *Gallia Cisalpina*, a people whose beginnings are unknown: this of them is certaine,

Gaules, the ancient inhabitants of France.

B

that

that they were a Nation of valour; for they not only sackt *Rome*, but also carried their conquering armes into *Greece*, where they fate down, and were called by the Name of *Gallo grecians*, or *Galathians*.

Some report also, that they entered into *Spaine*, and subdued and inhabited that part which was called *Lusitania*, now *Portugallia*; but howsoever their former victories and greatnesse, they were by *Julius Caesar* subdued, and made a Province of the people of *Rome*, and so continued under the *Romane Empire*, till about foure hundred yeares after *Christ*, when in the ruine and dismembring of the *Roman Empire*, the *French* invaded *Gaule*, and erected a Monarchy, which hath continued to this day in the succession of sixty foure Kings, of three severall races; that is to say, the *Merovingians*, *Carolovingians*, and *Capetvingians*, about twelve hundred yeares, and now flourisheth under *Lewis* the 13. the now raigning K. of *France*. Al-

Although the French have done many things worthily out of their owne Countrey, in the East against the Saracens, although they have for a while held *Sicily*, the Kingdome of *Naples*, and the Dutchy of *Millaine*, yet it hath been observed of them, *that they could never make good their footing beyond the Alpes, or in other forreign Regions*; Howbeit in it selfe, France is one of the strongest Kingdomes in all Europe at this day.

That which we commonly call the *Low-Countries*, containeth severall severall Provinces, whereof the most part have severall titles and Governours, as the Dukedome of *Brabant* & the Earledome of *Flanders*, &c. Of which the inheritance at severall times, did fall on Daughters, who being married unto the Heire of some of the other Provinces, did in the end bring the whole Country into one entire Government, which was commonly called

Note.

by the name of the *Dukedome of Burgundy*; and yet so, that in the uniting of them together, it was by composition agreed, that the severall Provinces should retain their severall ancient Lawes & Liberties, which is the reason yielded, why some of those Provinces in our age, thinke themselves freed from obedience unto the *King of Spain*, unto whom by inheritance they did descend, because he hath violated their liberties, to the keeping whereof, at the first composition, he was bound. When this whole Country did belong unto the Crown of *France*, the *Dukedome of Burgundy* was bestowed by *Philip de Valois*, K. of *France*, unto *John de Valois*, a younger Son of his, from whom by descent it came at last to *Charles the Bold*, or therwile Proud Duke of *Burgundy*, who left one only Daughter, and she was married to *Maximilian* the Emperour, of the house of *Austria*, from whom the inheritance descended unto *Charles the Fifth*, Emperour,

There is no part of *Europe*, which *The riches of*
for the quantity of the ground doth *the States in*
yeeld so much riches and commo- *Generall.*

dities, as the *Low-Countries* do; be-
 sides their infinite store of shipping,
 wherein they exceed any Prince of
Christendome. They were in time
 past accounted a very heavy, dull
 people, and unfit for the Wars, but
 their continual combating with the
Spaniards, hath made them now ve-
 ry ingenious, full of action, and ma-
 nagers of great causes appertaining
 to fights, either by sea or land. The
 17 Provinces are these; *Bratāt, Gel-* The names
derlād, Artois, Valencois, Luxenburg of the 17.
Flanders, Henault, Lile, Namurce, Provinces:
Holland, Zeland, Tarnatū, Tornace-
 B 3 *tium,*

tium, Mechlin, Wrecht, and the East and West Freezeland.

France hath many petty Governments that doe border upon it; as the Dukedome of Savoy, the State of the Switzers, the Dukedome of Lorraine, the Burgundians, or Walloons, against all which, the King is forced to keep his frontier Towns.

There is nothing more famous in this Kingdome then the *Salique* law, whereby it is provided, that no woman, nor the heire of her (as in her right) shall enjoy the Crown of France, but it goeth alwaies to the Heire Male.

The Author of the *Commentaries* against *Machiavell*, reputeth it a great blessing of GOD, that they have the *Salique* Law in France, and that not so much (saith he) because Women by the infirmity of their Sex, are unfit to govern, for therein many men, who have enjoyed Kingdomes, have been, and are very defective: but because by that meanes

meanes the Crowne of *France* is never endangered by Marriage of a *forraigner*, to come under the subjection of a stranger. And this is the opinion of *Philip de Comines*, in the 8 Booke of his *Commentaries*. This Law is very ancient among them, so that it cannot certainly be defined when it was Enacted. but by vertue thereof, *Edward the 3.* By this Law Ed. the 3. K. of England, and his Heires, was put by the Crowne of France. were cut off from inheriting the Crowne of *France*, whereunto by marriage of a Daughter, hee was Heire in generall. And by reason of this Law, *Henry the fourth*, late King of *France*, rather enjoied that Dominion, than the Sonne of the Duke of *Lorraine*, who was neerer of blood by descending from the Elder Daughter of King *Henry the second*.

The *Switzers* are a People called *The Switzers* in old time, *Helvetii*, who have no Noblemen, or Gentlemen among them, but only the Citizens of their Townes, the yearely Officers
B 4
where-

whereof, and their Councill, do govern their State.

23 Cities or
Cantons in
Switzer-
land,

There are in *Switzerland*, 23 Cities or Townes, which they call their *Cantons*; although some rather think that name properly doth signifie the Rulers of those Towns, and of them some do retain to this day the *Romish Religion*, but some others have embraced the *Gaspell*. The Country wherethey live, is not very fertile, and being farre from any Seas, they have no vent for their people, but by sending them forth as hired souldiers, which for their pry do fight oftentimes in *Italy* and *France*, and sometimes in *Germany*. Neare unto one part of them, standeth *Geneva*, which is challeng'd by the Duke of *Savoy*, to have heretofore belonged to his Dominion; but they pretend themselves to be a free City; and by the help of Protestant Princes, but especially by some of the *Helvetians*, do so maintain it. In this place there is a rare Law, that if any *Malefactor* who hath

Geneva:

A rare and
excellent
Law.

hath fled out of his own Country, be convinced of any grievous crime he suffereth there, as if hee were in his own Country: *Which they are forced to doe, because their Cities would bee full of all sorts of Runnagates, in as much as they stand on the confines of divers Princes and States.*

Of Germany.

THE next Countrey unto France, on the East side, is Germany, which is bound ^{Germany} ded on the West with ^{how bound-} France, and the Low Countries; on the North with Denmark, and the Danish Seas, on the East with Prussia, Polonia, and Hungary; on the South-East, with Istria and Illyricum; on the South with the Alps, and with Italy.

The Governour Generall of this

B 5 Country,

The Empe-
ror Gover-
nour of Ger-
many, who be
the seven
Electors.

Country is called the *Emperour of Germany*, who is chosen by three *spirituall Princes*; the *Archbishop of Colen*, called *Coloniensis*, the *Archbishop of Mentz*, called *Maguntinus*, and the *Archbishop of Trevers*, called *Treverenſis*; and three *temporall Princes*, the *Duke of Saxony*, the *Marqueſſe of Brandenburg*, and the *Count Palatine of Rhene*: which if they cannot agree, as to make a major part in their election, then the *King of Bohemia* hath alſo a voice, whereof it commeth to be ſaid, that there be seven *Princes Electors* of the Empire.

His manner
of Election.

The manner of the choice of the *Emperor*, was eſta bliſhed by a *Decree*, which is commonly called *Bulla Aurea*, which was made by *Charles the 4. Emperor of Germany*, and *King of Bohemia*, wherein he doth ſet downe all the circumſtances of the Election of the *Emperor*, and appointeth the *King of Bohemia* to be *Sacri Imperii Archipincerna*, which is the *Cup-bearer*.

The

The 3 Bishops of *Colen, Ments,* and *Trevers,* to be the *Arch-Chancellours,* of the three severall parts of the Empire; the *Count Palatine* of the *Rhene,* to be *Sacri Imperii Archidapifer,* which should have the setting on of the first dish, the Duke of *Saxony* to be *Sacri Imperii Archimariscallus,* whose office is to beare the sword, and the *Marquess* of *Brandenburgh* to be *Sacri Imperii Archi-Camerarius,* or great *Chamberlaine;* all which Offices they supply on the day of the Emperours Coronation.

It appeares by all the *Romane* *The Empire* Stories, that in times past, the Empire went sometimes by succession, as unto the Sons of *Constantine* and *Theodosius,* sometimes by Election, and that either of the Senate, or of the Souldiers, who oftentimes also in mutiny did elect men unworthy, yet such as fitted their purpose: But now of late, the Electors do choose some Prince of Christendome, who hath otherwise a Dominion of his
owne,

own, which may helpe to back out the Empire, and therein of late hath appeared the great cunning of that which we call the house of *Austria*, whose greatest title within this 300 yeares, was to be a mean Count of a mean place, namely the County of *Habsburg*. But since that time, they have so planted and strengthened themselves, that there have been 7 or 8 Emperours lately of that family; but the Empire is not tied unto them as may appeare by the possibility, which the Duke of Saxony, and Francis the great King of France, had to ascend to that Dignity.

When *Charls* the fifth was chosen Emperour, one of the meanes whereby the possession hath beene continued to that house hath been the electing of some one to be *Rex Romanorum*, whilst another of his Family was Emperour, which *Charls* the fifth effected in his life time for his Brother *Ferdinandus*, who after succeeded him; and that hath

*Ferdin. Em-
peror.*

hath been the attempt of *Albertus* late *Cardinal*, and now Arch-Duke of *Austria*, that he might be established in the hope of the Empire, during the life of his brother *Rodolphus* the Second, now Emperour and King of *Bohemia*: *Rex Romanorum* is he, who is farre already invested in title to the Empire, so that upon the death, resignation, or deposition of the then being Emperour, he is immediately to succeed.

He who is now Emperor of Germany, is called *Cæsar*, or *Romani Imperii Imperator*, but very improperly, in as much as the case is farredifferent from that which was when the *Roman* Empire did flourish; for then the *Territories* thereof were very great, all under the Regiment of one man, unless it pleased him to associate to himself some other. But *Theodosius* did divide the Empire into two sovereignties, which were called the East and West Empires. & made *Constantinople* to be the chief seat of *Arcadius*, one of his sons, & *Rome*

Cæsar, or Romani Imperii Imperator.

The Empire divided by Theodosius.

A great policy
in the Bi-
shops of
Rome.

Rome to be the principall City, of *Honorius*, the other ; which Western Empire continued in his glory but a while ; for the *Goths* and *Lombards*, and other barbarous People, did both over-run it, and as good as extinguish it ; in the which case it continued to the dayes of *Charles* the Great, who revived it againe : but although there was some shew of Dominion belonging unto him in *Italy*, yet his principall residence was in *France*, and his successours after him, removed it into *Germany* ; so that properly he is now to be called *Imperator Germanorum*. It was a great policy of the Bishops of *Rome*, that the Emperour was wrought to leave *Italy*, and keepe himselfe in *Germany* ; for the Popes did not like to have a strong Neighbor so near, who might at his pleasure chastise or depose them, if he saw good.

And the cunning of those Popes was such also, that they weakened the state of the Emperour exceeding much

much in *Germany*, by giving great exemptions to the Princes thereof, insomuch, that *Munster* rightly, *Munsters*: complaineth. The Emperor beareth *complaint*. the Spread Eagle with two heads, noting the East and West Empire: but (saith he) one of the heads is quite pulled off; and so be almost all the feathers, and in the other head, although life remaineth, yet there is little spirit or vigour.

Surinus in his *Commentaries* of the yeare 1530. reporteth, that to the Emperour of *Germany* belongeth three Crownes: The one of Silver, which intendeth the Kingdome of *Germany*: The second of Iron, which is for the Kingdome of *Lombardy*: And the third of Gold, which is for the Sacred *Romane Empire*.

In *Germany* all are at a kind of *Most of the* commandement of the Emperour: *Princes of* but most of the Princes otherwise *Germany,* take on them as absolute Gover- *take on them* nours in their Dominions: so that *as absolute* they have liberty of Religion; they *Governours.* doe

do make *Lanes*, they do raise souldiers, they doe stampe money with their own pictures, as absolute Princes: so doth the Duke of *Saxony*, the Arch-Bishop of *Colen*, and the rest.

How they
came by, a
great
strength.

The Princes of *Germany* came to that great strength of theirs, by meanes of a base and inferior man, who aspiring to the Empire (where he was unworthy) was content to release unto the Princes, almost all kind of their service and duty; so that their subjection since that time, is little more then *ritulary*, yielding only very small maintenance to the Empire, *either in tribute souldiers, or otherwise*: and albeit sometimes they re-use not to come by themselves, or their Agents to the Diets, and Parliaments, holden by the Emperour, yet that is as much for the safeguard of themselves from the invasion of the *Turk*, who is not farre from them, as for any other respect: & the pay which they allow in such cases, is rather held by them to be a contribution, than

than any imposition to be admitted by duty: & yet there is extant a book where the particulars are mentioned, how the Princes and free Cities are bound to maintaine upon their owne charge, three thousand eight hundred forty two hories, and sixteen thousand two hundred foot, for the service of the Emperour, when he shall see cause; but how smal a trifle is that, in respect of the strength of so huge a Countrey?

The Princes themselves are so strong many of them, that they dare encounter with any who oppugn them, insomuch, that wheras *Charles the fifth*, was doubtless the greatest Emperour that had been from the daies of *Charles the Great*, yet the Duke of Saxony, and the Landgrave of Hassia, with some few Cities which were confederate with them, did dare to oppose themselves against the said *Charles*: and entring the field with him did oftentimes put him to great inconveniences: Yea, it is
sup-

The strength of the Princes of Germany.

supposed by some, that howsoever he had a hand upon these two, yet his inability to match the ruffling of some of those Princes, was not the least cause, why he resigned the *Empire to his brother Ferdinando*.

The titles of their Nobility.

The manner of *Germany* is, that the Title of Nobility which is in the Father, commonly is imparted to all the Sonnes: so that every Sonne of a Duke of *Saxony*, is called Duke of *Saxony*; and every Child of the Count of *Mansfield*, is honored by the name of Count or Countesse of *Mansfield*: but in the eldest House the chiefe Livelyhood doth remaine, for keeping upright the dignity of the Family.

Free States and Cities.

There are also Free States and Cities, which have the same Authority, as *Argentine, Franckeford*, and others.

A Note worthy of observation.

This is to be noted of the *Germanes*; that they may boast this above other more Westernly Nations of *Europe*, that they are an un-mixed

mixed Nation : for whereas the *Lombards* and *Gothes* at severall times, have set downe in *Italy*, and mixed themselves with the people thereof, the *Gothes*, *Vandals*, and *Saracens* in *Spaine*, the *Franck*, in *Gaule* or *France*, and the *Normans* also; the *Saxons*, *Angles*, *Danes* and *Normanes*, in *Great Britaine* ; they have been free from such inundation and mixture : yea, many of the people that have afflicted and inhabited these other Nations, have come from thence, so that therein *Germany* hath an advantage of these other Nations that have been subject hereunto.

Of

Of Italy.

Scituation
of Italy.

ON the South side of the *Alpes* and *Germany*, lyeth *Italy*, stretching it selfe out at length toward the South & East. It hath on the South side, the Island of *Sicilia*; on the East that part of the *Mediterranean* which is called *Mare Adriaticum*, or *Mare superum*, which severeth *Italy* from *Grecia*: on the West side that part of the *Mediterranean*, which is called *Mare Tyrrhenum*, or *Mare Inferum*; and the upper or more Northern part of it neer *Liguria*, *Mare Ligusticum*.

This Country for the figure thereof, is by some likened unto a long leafe of a tree. It hath in the middle of it, which goeth all in length a mighty mountain, named *Mons Apenninus*, which is likened unto the *Spina*, or *Ridge-bone* of the backe. Out of this Hill spring di-

divers Rivers, which run on both sides of it, into the *Adriaticke*, and *Tyrrhene*, or *Tuscan* Seas.

As in other Countries, so in *Italy* in times past, there were divers severall people, and severall Provinces, like our Shires in England, and so there be at this day: but the main division of *Italy*, is properly into four parts, as in our age we doe account it. The first *Lombardy*, which lyeth to the North. The second *Tuscany*, which boundeth toward the *Mediterranean* Sea, which way *Corfica* the Iland lieth. The third is the *Land of the Church*, which is the Territory of the Bishop of *Rome* and containeth in it that which is called *Romania*. The fourth is *Naples*, and in this division, now is all *Italy* comprehended.

Italy divided into four parts.

The North part of this *Italy*, is that, which in ancient time was called *Gallia Togata*, or *Gallia Cisalpina*, inhabited then by French men. It is now called *Longobardia*, or *Lombardia*, wherein stand many rich Govern-

*Lombardy
the Garden
of God.*

Governments, as the Dukedome of *Millain*, of *Mantua*, of *Florence*, and others. It is for the pleasantness thereof, in respect of the soile, aire, waters, and great variety of wines, and fruits, likened now by some to *Paradice*, or *the Garden of God*.

*The policy of
the Bishop of
Rome.*

In this *Italy*, which was heretofore one entire Government, in the flourishing estate of the *Romans*, are now many absolute States and Princedomes, by the great policy of the Bishop of *Rome*, who thought it the best way to make himselfe great, to weaken the Empire. So he hath not only driven the Emperor out of all *Italy* into *Germany*, but hath diminished his Majesty in both by making so many petty Governments, which hold themselves soveraigne Rulers, without relation to any other.

*The States
of Venice.*

As there are many States in *Italy*, so one of the chiefest are the *Venetians*, called *Resp. Venetorum*, or the *State of Venice*, because they are not governed by any one, but by their
Se-

Senate and Gentlemen, although they have a Duke, with whose stampe their mony is coined, and in whose name all their executions of Justice are done. But this Duke is every way limited by the State.

This City of *Venice* which joineth to a corner of *Lombardy*, standeth in *Estuarius*, or shallow of Earth, in the North part of the *Adriaticke* Sea, so safely, that it is held invincible. There is in it but one street of firme Land; into the other, the Sea doth flow at every tide. They have been a great and rich State, not only possessing much in *Italy*, as *Padua* their University, and other things which still they doe, but a great part of *Illyricum*, and many rich Ilands in the *Mediterranean*, as *Candy* called commonly *Creta*, *Cyprus*, *Zaxinthus*, and others.

But *Cyprus* was taken from them a little before that fight at sea, wherein *Don John of Austria*, together with the *Venetians*, had so renowned a victory against the *Turke*, at the fight neer *Lepanto*. The

The Venetians impoverished.

The impoverishing of their State, hath partly been by the incroaching of the Turk, but especially by the decaying of that Traffick which they had to *Alexandria* in *Egypt* for their spices, and other riches of *Persia*, *Arabia*, and the East Indies, since the courie of the *Portugals* to those *Eastern Countries* hath been by Sea, by the backside of *Africa*.

These *Venetians*, which in times past were great Warriours, doe now altogether decline enmity or hostility with all other Princes adjoining, and therefore by all meanes doe take up quarrels, and cease controversies, by wisdom and patience, temporising with the *Turke*, the King of *Spaine*, and the *Emperour*, who are most like to offend them.

The excellency of their government.

The manner of their Government and the excellent courie which they have in chusing their Duke is written by *Contarenius*, and some others of their Country-men. When they do make any warres, they seldome send forth any General of their own but

but entertaine some Prince of *Italy*, who is renowned for the wars.

In *Lombardy* standeth also the Dukedome of *Millain*, a most rich & pleasant thing, which sometime had bin govern'd by a Duke of their own, but of late hath been possessed by the *Spaniard*, & sometime by the *French*, and is now in the Government & possession of the K. of *Spain*.

In *Tuscany* the chiefe City, and *Tuscany*:
Commander of all the rest, is *Flo- Florence*.
rence, where is supposed to be the best Language of *Italy*, called the *vulgar Italian*, and the most circum-spect policy of all the Governments of Christendome, which hath much bin increased since the time of *Machiavel*, who was Secretary or Recorder to that State. This was in times past a free City but of late by the policy of the Family of the *Medices*, it is brought under the subjection of a Duke, which raigneth as an absolute Prince, and by little and little, hath so incroched on his own Citizens and Neigl-bours round a-
C bout

The great
Duke of
Tuscany.

bout him, that he hath gotten to be called (and that not unworthily) *Magnus Dux Heiruria*, or the great Duke of Tuscany. A great part of the rising of the Family of the *Medices*, which are now Dukes of *Florence*, may be ascribed to the cunning carriage of themselves; but it hath been much advanced forward by their felicity, in having two *Popes* together of that house, which were *Leo the Tenth*, and *Clement the Seventh*, who by all means labored to stablish the Governments of their Country, upon their Kindred; and it made not the least accessie thereunto, that affinity was contracted by them with the Kings of *France*, when *Katherine de Medices* Neece to *Pope Clement the Seventh*, was married to the younger Sonne of *Francis* the first, whose Elder brother dying, that younger came to be King of *France*, by the name of *Henry* the 2^d. for as in the time of her husband she laid the foundation of her aspiring, so after the death

death of the said husband, when she bare the name of the *Queen Mother*. This *Queen Mother* swayed all at her pleasure in *France*, during the successive reigne of her three Sons, *Francis the second*, *Charles the ninth*, and *Henry the third*: in all which time no doubt, she promoted *Florence*, and the *Florentines* to her uttermost.

A good part of *Italy* is under the Bishop of *Rome*, which is common-^{A great part} of *Italy* un-ly called, *The land of the Church*; ^{der the B.} where the *Pope* is a Prince absolute, ^{shop of Rome} not onely Spirituall as *elsewhere* he claimeth, but also Temporall, making Lawes requiring Tribute, raising Souldiers, and executing Justice as a Monarch.

The Bishops of *Rome* do pretend, that *Constantine the Great*, did bestow upon them the City of *Rome*, together with divers other Cities and Towns, near adjoining and the Demains of them all to be as the *Patrimony of Saint Peter*, as many times they do rearme it. But *Lau-*

The manner
of the rising
of the Popes
greatnesse.

rentius Valla, in his set Treatise of this Argument, hath displayed the falshood of that pretence ; and in truth, the Greatnesse of the Popes hath risen first by *Phocas*, who killing his Master the Emperour of *Rome*, and being favoured by the Bishop of that Sea, and so aspiring himself to the Empire, did in recompence thereof, suffer the Bishop of *Rome* to bee proclaimed *Univerſall Bishop*, and of likelyhood gave unto him somewhat to maintaine his Estate. And afterward King *Pipin* of *France*, and *Charles* the Great his Sonne, getting (by means of the ſaid Bishop) the Kingdome of *France*, and the one of them to the Empire, did beſtow good poſſeſſions upon the Papacy; and ſince that time the Popes have had ſo much wit, as by deſtruction of the Princes of *Italy*, by en- roaching on the favour of others, the great Monarchs of Europe, and by their warres and other devices, to keep and encrease that Land of the *Church*, which in our time

time is well enlarged by the policy of *Clement* the 8. late Pope, who hath procured that the Dukedome of *Ferrara*, is, or shall be shortly added to his Dominion.

The chief residence of the Bishop of *Rome*, is *Rome it selfe*, which was first founded by *Romulus*, and afterwards so increased by others, who succeeded him, that it was built upon 7. hills, and hath had onely reigning in it 7. Kings, and hath been ruled by 7. severall sorts of Chief government : that is, *Kings, Consuls, Decem-viri, Tribunes of the People, Dictators, Emperours and Popes.*

They first incroached on the neighbours about them in *Italy*, afterwards on all *Italy, Sicily*, & some of the Ilands, til at length it proved to be the Lady & chiefe Mistress of the world: whose incredible wealth and greatness in men, treasure, shipping and armor, was so huge, that it did even sink under the weight of it self. Whereupon after divers civill wars, as between *Marius & Sylla,*

Pompey and *Cæsar*, with others, it was at length revok'd unto one absolute and Imperiall Government. The Majesty whereof notwithstanding, was afterward somewhat impaired by the building of *Constantinople*, which was erected, or rather enlarged by *Constantine the Great*, and called *Nova Roma*. But when the division was made of the East and West Empire, it received a greater blow; yet the maine overthrow of it was, when the *Goths* and *Vandals* entered *Italy*, sacked it, and possessed it at their owne pleasure; so that it was (for a time) almost quite forsaken, and had no inhabitants, till the Bishops of *Rome* did make means to gather together some to people it againe: and since those times, a good part of the old building upon the Hills, hath been quite decayed and ruinated, & that *Rome*, which now may be called (in comparison of the old) *new Rome*, is built on a lower ground, where the place was, which in times past was

was termed *Campus Martins*, very neer unto *Tyber* the River, which too well appeareth by the sudden inundation of that *Tyber*; destroying and spoiling, Men, Cattell and Houses, as very lately to their great losse was experimented.

The Bishops of *Rome*, as sometimes for their pleasure or profit, they do withdraw themselves unto *Bologna*, or some other Townes of *Italy*: so the time was when they removed their Court unto *Avignon* a City in *France*, standing near the *Mediterranean sea*, and not far from *Marfiles* in *Province*, where continuing for the space of seventy years, they so afflicted the City of *Rome*, for lacke of resort (which is very great when the Pope is there) that the *Italians* to this day, doe remember that time by the name of the Captivity of *Babylon*, which continued (as appeareth by the Scripture) for seventy yeares. Who so looketh on the description laid down by the Holy Ghost in the *Revelation*, shall

C 4 see,

see that the *Whore of Babylon* there mentioned, can bee understood of no place, but the City of *Rome*.

In the South part of *Italy*, lyeth the Kingdome of *Naples*, which is a Country very rich, and full of all kind of pleasure, abundant in Nobility; whereof commeth to be said that Proverb, *Naples for Nobility, Rome for Religion, Milan for beauty, Florence for Policy, and Venice for Riches*.

This was heretofore ruled by a King of their owne, till the time of *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, who by deed of gift, did first grant that Kingdom to the Kings of *Arragon* in *Spaine*; and afterwards by will, with a Revocation of the former Grant, did bequeath it to the house of *Anjou* in *France*. Since which time the Kingdome of *Naples* hath sometimes been in the hands of the *Spaniard*, sometimes possessed by the *French*, and is now under the King of *Spaine*: unto this is annexed also the Dukedome of *Calabria*.

This

This Kingdome of *Naples* lieth so neare to some part of *Gracia*, which is now in possession of the *Turke*, that it may justly be feared, lest at some time or other the said *Turk*, should make an invasion thereinto, as indeed he hath offered divers times, and sometimes hath landed men to the great terrour of all *Italy*; but for the preventing of that mischief, the King of *Spaine* is inforced to keep a good Fleet of Gallies continually at *Otranto*, where is the neerest passage from *Italy* into *Greece*. This part of *Italy* was it, which in times past was named *Magna Gracia*, but in later ages it hath been improperly called one of the *Sicilies*, which was reprov'd long since by *Aeneas Silvius* in his twelfth Epistle; and yet till of late time, the Kings of *Spaine* have been termed Kings of both the *Sicilies*.

There be moreover in *Italy* many other Princedomes & States, as the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, the Dukedom of *Mantua*, the Dukedom

of Urbine, the Dukedome of Parma and Placentia, the State of Luca, the State of Genua, commonly called the Genowaies, which are governed by their Senate, but have a Duke, as they have at Venice. There be also some others, by which meanes the glory and strength of Italy is decayed.

Of Denmarke, Sweden, and Norway.

Denmarkes
situation.

AS Italy lieth on the South side of Germany, so Denmark lieth on the North, into the middle of which Land, the sea breaketh in by a place called the Sound. The Impost of which passage bringeth great riches, as an ordinary Tribute unto the King of Denmarke. This is a Kingdome, and ruled by an absolute Governour.

Sweden.

On the North and East side of Denmarke, lieth Suezia, commonly called Sweden or Swethen; which is

is also a Kingdome of it self: Where the King professeth himselfe to be *Rex Suecorum, Gothorum & Vandalorum*: whereby wemay know that the *Gothes* and *Vandals*, which in times past did waste *Italy*, and other Nations of Christendome, did come out of this Countrey.

This whole Countrey which containeth in it, *Norvegia*, *Suezia*, and some part of *Denmarke* is *Peninsula*, being very much compassed about with the Sea: and this is it, which in *Olaus Magnus*, & *Joannes Magnus*, is termed *Archiepiscopus Upsalensis*; as also in some of the more ancient Writers, is called *Scandinavia*: on the North and West side of *Sweden*, lieth *Norvegia*, or *Norway*, which is at this day under the Government of the King of *Denmarke*, although heretofore it hath been a free Kingdome of it self.

Beyond *Norway* toward *Russia*, on the Northern sea, lieth *Srichivia*, beyond that *Biarmia*, then *Happia* or *Hapland*, a poore and cold Coun-

Countray, neare *Sinus Boddicus* : whereof there is little to be spoken but that it is said to be subject to the great *Knez*, or Duke of *Moscowie*. But of these afterwards.


Within the *Sound*, on the East part of the Sea, lieth *Dantzicke*, about which are the Towns of the *Hauptmen*, *Confederates* and *Allies* unto the King of Denmarke.

These are very rich Towns by reason of Merchandize, which down the Rivers they receive out of *Polonia*, and transport into other parts of Christendom through the *Sound* of the King of Denmarke. They live as free people. keeping amity & entercourie with the Kings of Sweden and Denmarke, and with the Emperour of Germany: but within these late years, *Steven Bacour*, the King of *Polon*, doth challenge them to be members of his Crown and Dignity, and by warre forced them to capitulate with him.

There is no great thing to be noted in these Countries, but that from
Denmarke

Denmark commeth much corn, to the supply of other parts of Christendome; and that from all these Countries, is brought great furniture for warre, or for shipping, as Masts, Cables, Steele, ^{Ribes of} Saddles, Armour, Gunpowder, and the ^{Denmarke.} like: And that in the seas adjoining to these parts, there are fishes of much more monstrous shape than else-where are to be found. The people of those Countries are by their ^{Their Reli-} profession Lutherans for Religion. ^{gion.}

Of Russia, or Moscovia.

 ON the East side of Sweden, ^{Russia} beginneth the Dominion ^{scituate} of the Emperor of Russia, although Russia or Moscovia it selfe, do lye somewhat more into the East, which is a great and mighty Monarchy, extending it selfe even from Lapland, and Finmarke, many thousand miles in length, unto the Caspian sea: so that it containeth in it a great part of

Emperor of
Russia.

of Europe, and much of *Asia* also. The Governour there, calleth himselfe *Emperour of Russia*, Great Duke of *Moscovia*, with many other Titles of Princedomes and Cities, whose Dominion was very much enlarged by the Emperor not long since dead, whom in *Russia* they call *Ivan Vasilivich*, in the Latine, *Johannes Basilides*, who reigning long, and being fortunate in warre, did very much enlarge this mighty Dominion.

This man, as in his younger daies he was very fortunate, and added very much unto the Glory of his Ancestors, winning something from the *Tartars*, and something from the *Christians* in *Livonia*, and *Lithuania*, & other confines of his Countrey: so in his latter age growing more unweldy, and lesse beloved of his Subjects, he proved as unfortunate, whereby it came to passe, that *Stephen Bacour*, King of *Polone*, had a very great hand of him, winning from him large Provinces, which he

he before had conquered. Gregory the thirteenth Bishop of Rome, thinking by his intreaty for peace, between those two Princes, to have won the whole Russian Monarchy, to the subjection and acknowledgment of the Papacy, sent Robertus *Possevin. a* *Possevinus*, a Jesuite (but yet a great *Jesuit, sent* *States-man*) as his Agent to take up *by the Pope* Controversies, between the Moscovite, and the King of Polone, who *to the Em-* prevailed so farre, as that he drew them to tolerable conditions, for both parties; but when he began to exhort him to the accepting of the Romish Faith, the Emperour being therefore informed by the English Embassadors (who he very much favoured, for his Lady, and Mistresse, Queen Elizabeths sake) that the Bishop of Rome was a proud Prelate, and would exercise his pretended authority so far, as to make Kings and Princes hold his stirrop, yea to kisse his very feet: he utterly and with much scorne rejected all obedience to him. Where-

unto

A fine excuse for the Popes pride.

The Emperours rage against the Pope.

Possevinus feare of the Emperor.

unto, when *Possevinus* did reply, that the Princes of Europe indeed in acknowledgement of their subjection to him, as the *Vicar of Christ*, & successor of *S. Peter*, did offer him that service, as to kisse his feet, but that the Pope remembring himselfe to be a mortall man, did not take that honor as due unto himself, but did use to have on his Pantophle the *Crucifix*, or Picture of *Christ*, hanging upon the Crosse, and that in truth he would have the *Reverence* done thereunto; the Emperor did grow into an exceeding rage, reputing his pride to be so much the greater, when he would put the *Crucifix* upon his shooe; in as much as the *Russians* doe hold, that so holy a thing as that is highly prophaned, if any resemblance of it be worn above the girdle.

Possevinus in a Treatise written of his Embassage into that Country where he discourseth this whole matter, confesseth that he was much afraid, lest the *Emperor* would have
 stricken

strucken him, and beaten out his brains with a shrewd staffe which then he had in his hands, and did ordinarily carry with him:& he had the more reason so to fear, because that Prince was such a Tyrant, that he had not only slaine, and with cruel torture put to death very many of his subjects, and Nobility before, shewing himselfe more brutishly cruel to them, than ever *Nero* and *Caligula* were among the Romanes; but he had with his owne hands. & with the same staffe, upon a small occasion of anger, killed his eldest Son, who should have succeeded him in his whole Empire.

The people of this Countrey are rude and unlearned, so that there is very little or no knowledge amongst them of any liberall or ingenious Art: yea, their very Priests & Monks (wherof they have many) are almost unlettered, so that they can hardly do any thing more then reade their ordinary *Service*: And
the

the rest of the People are, by reason of their ignorant Education, dull and uncapable of any high understanding; but very superstitious, having many *Ceremonies*, and *Idolatrous Solemnities*; as the consecrating of their rivers by their Patriarch at one time of the yeare, when they think *themselves* much sanctified by the receiving of those hallowed waters; yea, and they bathe their horses and Cattell in them; & also the burying of most of their people with a paire of shooes on their feet, as supposing that they have a long journey to goe, and a letter in their hand to St *Nicolas*, whom they reverence as a speciall St. and thinke that he may give them entertainment, for their readier admission into heaven.

Difference
between the
Greek and
Latine
Church.

The *Moscovites* generally have received the Christian Faith; but yet so, that rather they doe hold of the Greek and the Eastern, then of the Western Romane Church.

The doctrines wherein the Greek Church

Church differs from the Latine, are these. First, they hold that the holy Ghost proceeds from the Father alone, and not from the Sonne. Secondly that the Bishop of *Rome* is not the universall Bishop. Thirdly, that there is no purgation. Fourthly, their Priests do marry: and fifthly, they doe differ in divers of their Ceremonies, as in having 4 Lents in the yeare, whereof they doe call one Lent, their great Lent.

At the time of the Conneill of *Florence*, there was some shew made by the Agents of the Greek Church, that they would have joyned in opinion with the Latines: but when they returned home, their Countrey men would in no sort assent thereunto.

In the Northern parts of the Dominion of the Emperour of *Russia*, which have lately been joyned unto his Territories, as specially *Lapland*, *Biarmia*, and thereabouts, they are people so rude and heathenish, that (as *Olaus Magnus* writeth

The people of Lapland very heathenish.

teth of them) looke whatsoever living thing they doe see in the morning at their going out of their doors, yea, if it be a bird, or a worm, or some such other creeping thing, they doe yield a Divine Worship, and Reverence thereunto for all that day, as if it were some inferiour God. *Damianus à Goes* hath written a pretty Treatise, describing the manner of those *Lappians*: The greatest part of the Country of *Russia*, is in the winter so exceeding cold, that both the Rivers are frozen over, the land covered with snow, and such is the sharpnesse of the aire, that if any go abroad bare-faced it causeth their flesh in a short time to rot, which befalleth to the fingers and toes of divers of them: therefore for a great part of winter, they live in stoves and hot-houses, & if they be occasioned to go abroad, they use many furs, whereof there is great plenty in that Countrey, as also wood to make fire: but yet in the summer time, the face of the soyle and the
aire

aire is very strangely altered, inso-
much, that the Country seemeth
hot, the birds sing very merrily, and
the trees, grasse and corn in a short
space do appear so chearfully, green,
and pleasant, that it is soant to be be-
leeved, but of them which have scene
it.

Their building is most of wood,
even in the chiefe City of *Mosco*,
insomuch, that the *Tartars* (who
lie in the North-east of them) brea-
king oft into their Countries, even
unto the very *Mosco*, do set fire on
their Cities, which by reasõ of their
woodden buildings, are quickly
destroyed.

The manner of government which
of late years hath been used in *Russia*
is very barbarous, & little less than
tyrannous: for the Emperour that
last was, did suffer his people to be
kept in great servility, & permitted
the Rulers & chief Officers at their
pleasures, to pil & ransack the com-
mon sort; but to no other end, but
that himselfe might take occasion
(when

when he thought good to call them in question for their misdemeanor, and so fill his own coffers with fleecing of them : which was the same course the old Roman Empire did use, calling the Deputies of the Provinces, by the name of Sponges, whose property is to suck up water, but when it is full, then it selfe is crushed, and yieldeth forth liquor for the behalfe of another.

*The passage
by sea into
this Country.*

The passage by Sea into this country, which was wont to be through the Sound, & so afterward by land, was first discovered by the English: who with great danger of the frozen Seas, did first adventure to saile so far North, as to compass Lapland, Finmark, Scricfinia & Biarmia, and so passing to the East by Nova Zembla, halfe the way almost to Cathaio, have entred the River called Ob, by which they disperse themselves for Merchandize both by water and land, into the most parts of the dominion of the Emperor of Russia.

The first attempt.

The first attempt which was made by

by the *English*, for the entrance of *Moscovia*, by the North seas, was in the daies of King *Edw.* the sixt, at which time the Merchants of London procuring leave of the King, did send forth Sir *Hugh Willoby*, with shipping and men, who went so far toward the North, that he Coasted the corner of *Scricfinia* & *Biarmia*, and so turned toward the East: but the weather proved so extream, the snowing so great, & the freezing of the water so vehemēt, that his ship was set fast in the ice; and there he & his people were frozen to death and the next year some other coming from *England*, found both the ship, and their bodies in it. & a perfect Remembrance in writing of all things which they had done & discovered; where amongst the rest, mention was made of a land which they had touch'd, which to this day is known by the name of Sir *Hugh Willobies Land*. The Merchants of London did not desist to pursue this discovery but have so far prevailed, as that they have reached one halfe

of the way toward the East part of *Cbyna* and *Cathaio*; but the whole passage is not yet opened.

*This Empire
one of the
greatest in
the world,*

This Empire is at this day one of the greatest dominions in the world both for compasse of ground, & for multitude of men; saving that it lyeth far North, and so yieldeth not pleasure for good traffick, with many other of the best situated natiōs.

Among other things which do argue the magnificence of the Emperour of *Russia*, this one is recorded by many who have travelled into those parts, that when the great Duke is disposed to sit in his magnificence, besides great store of Jewels, and abundance of massie plate, both of Gold and Silver, which is openly shewed in his Hall, there doe sit as his Princes, and great Nobles, cloathed in very rich and sumptuous attyre, divers men, ancient for their yeares; very seemly of countenance, and grave, with white long beards, which is a goodly shew, besides the rich state of the thing

thing. But *Olaus Magnus*, a man well experienced in those Northern parts, doth say (how truly I cannot tell) that the manner of their sitting is a notable fraud, and cunning of the *Russians* in as much as they are not men of any worth but ordinary Citizens of the gravest, and seemeliest countenance, which against such a solemnity, are picked out of *Mosco*, and other places adjoining, and have robes put on them, which are not their owne, but taken out of the Emperours Wardrobe.

Of Spruce and Poland.

IN Europe, on the East and North corner of Germany lieth a Countrey called *Prussia*, in Latine most times *Borussia*, in English *Pruihen*, or *Spruce*, of whom little is famous, saving, that they were governed by one, in a kinde of order of Religion, whom they call the Grand-Master: and that they are a meanes to keep the

Prussia how situated.

D

Mos-

Moscovite, and the *Turke* from some other parts of *Christendome*.

This Country is now grown to be a *Dukedome*, & the Duke thereof doth admit traffick with our *English*, who going beyond the *Hance Townes*, do touch upon his country; and amongst other things, doe bring from thence a kinde of leather, which was wont to be used in *Jerkins*, and called by the name of *Spruce-Leather-Jerkins*.

*Spruce
Leather.*

*Polands sci-
suation.*

On the East side of *Germany*, between *Russia* and *Germany*, lyeth *Polonia*, or *Poland*, which is a kingdom differing from others in *Europe*; because the King there is chosen by Election out of some of the Princes neere adjoining, as lately *Henry* the third King of *France*. These Elections oftentimes doe make great factions there, so that in taking parts, they grow often there into *Civill warre*.

The King of *Polonia* is almost continually in warre, either with the *Moscovite*, who lyeth in the East and North-East of him; or with

with the *Turke*, who lieth on the South and South-East, and sometimes also with the Princes of *Germany*; whereupon the *Poles* doe commonly desire to chuse warriours to their King.

In this Countrey are none but *Their diuers* Christians: but so, that liberty of *Religions*. all Religion is permitted, insomuch, that there be Papists, Colledges of *Jesuits*, both of *Lutherans* & *Calvinists* in opinion, *Anabaptists*, *Arrians*, and diuers others.

But of late years there hath been *They hate* made earnest motions in their Par- *the Jesuites* liaments, that their Colledges of *Jesuites* should be dissolved; and they banished out of that Kingdom, as of late they were from *France*. The reason of it is, becaule that under colour of Religion, they doe secretly deale in State causes, and many times sow sedition; and some of them have given counsell to murder Printes: and wheresoever they be, they are the only intelligencers for the Pope: besides that, many of the Papists, but especially

cially their Fryars and orders of Religion) do hate and envye them: first, for that they take upon them with such pride to be called Jesuits, as if none had to doe with Jesus but they, and are more inward with Princes then the rest are. Secondly, because many of them are more learned then common Monks and Fryars. And thirdly, because they professie more strictly and severely, than others doe, the *Capushins* only accepted.

Their chiefe
Citie | *Cracovia*.

This is that Countrey, which in times past was called *Sarmatia*, the chiefe City whereof is named *Cracovia*.

Of Hungaria and Austria.

Hungary
situated

ON the South-East side of Germany, lyeth *Hungaria*, called in the Latine *Pannonia*, which hath been heretofore divided into *Pannonia superior*, & *Pannonia inferior*: it is an absolute Kingdome, and hath been here-

heretofore rich and populous. The Christians that do live there, have among them divers sorts of Religion as in *Poland*.

This Kingdome hath been a great obstacle against the *Turkes* coming into *Christendome*; but especially in the time of *John Huniades*, who did mightily with many great victories repulie the *Turks*. Here standeth *Buda*, which was heretofore a great Fortresse of *Christendome*: but the glory of this Kingdome is almost utterly decayed, by reason that the *Turk*, who partly by policy, & partly by force, doth now possesse the greatest part of it; so that the people are fled from thence, and the Christians which remaine there are in miserable servitude: Notwithstanding some part of *Pannonia inferior* doth yet belong to *Christendome*.

The *Turks* for the space of these forty or fifty years last past, have kept continuall garrisons, and many times great Armies in that place of *Hungary*, which yet remaineth

Christned; yea, and sometimes the great *Turks* themselves have come thither in perion with huge Hosts, accounting it a matter of their religion, not only to destroy as many Christians as they can, but also to win their land; by the revenues whereof, they may maintain some Religious house, which they think themselves in custome bound to erect: but so, that the maintaining thereof is by the sword, to be wonne out of the hands of some of those whom they hold enemies to them.

Hungary is become the onely Cockpit of the World, where the *Turkes* doe strive to gain, and the Christians at the charge of the Emperour of Germany (who entitleth himselfe King of *Hungary*) doe labour to repulse them: and few summers do passe, but that something is either wonne or lost by either party.

That corner of Germany which lieth neerest to *Hungary* or *Pannonia inferior*, is called *Austria*, or *Pannonia*

nenia superior, which is an Arch-Dukedome. From which house (being of late much sprung) come many of the Princes of Germany, and of other parts of Europe: so that the Crown Imperiall of Germany, hath lately oft befallen to some one of this house.

In this Country standeth *Vienna, Vienna*, that noble City, which is now the principle Bulwarke of Christendome against the *Turke*: from whence *Soliman* was repelled by *Ferdinandus* King of Hungary, in the time of the Emperour *Charles* the fift. It was in this Country, that *Richard* the first, King of England, in his returne from the *Holy Land*, was taken prisoner by the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, and so put to a grievous ransome.

There were lately divers brothers of the Emperour *Rodolphus* the second, which were all called by the name of *Arch-Dukes of Austria* *Arch-Dukes* according to the manner of the *Ger- of Austria.* mans, who give the titles of the Fathers nobility to all the children.

The names of them were *Matthias*, *Ernestus*, & the youngest *Albertus*, who for a good space held by dispensation from the Pope the Archbishoprick of *Toledo* in *Spaine*, although he were no Priest and had then also the title of *Cardinall* of *Austria*, & was imploied for Vice-roy of *Portngall*, by *Philip* the 2d. King of *Spaine*: but after the death of the Duke of *Parma*, he was sent as *Lieutenant* generall, & *Governor* of the *Low-Countries* for the K. of *Spaine*, where since he hath attained to the marriage of the *Infanta Isabella Eugenia Clara*, eldest daughter to K. *Philip* the second, and last King of *Spaine*, and by her hath he the title of Duke of *Burgundy*, although peaceably he cannot enjoy a great part of that Countrey,

Thorow both *Austria* and *Hungary*, doth runne the mighty River *Danubius*, as through *Germany* doth runne the *Rheine*, whereon groweth *Vinum Rhenanum*, commonly called *Rhenish wine*.

The River
of Rheine.]

Of Greece, Thracia, and the Coun-
tries neere adjoining.

ON the South side of Hun-
gary, and South-East, lieth
a Country of Europe, cal-
led in old time *Dacia*, Scituation
which is large and wide, compre-
hending in it *Transylvania*, *Wala-*
chia, *Moldavia*, & *Servia*. of Dacia, Transylva-
nia, Wala-
chia, Molda-
via, Servia. Of which
little is famous, save that the men
are warlike, and can hardly bee
brought to obedience. They have
lately been under the K. of Hungary.
These Countries of *Transylvania*,
Walachia, and *Moldavia*, have cer-
taine Monarchs of their owne,
whom they call by the name of
Kognoes, which do rule their Coun-
tries with indifferent mediocrity,
while they have the sway in their
own hands, but confining upon the
Turke, they are many times oppres-
sed & overcome by him, so that of-
ten they are his Tributaries; yet by
the wildnesse of the country, & un-
certaine disposition of the Ruler.

and their people, he never hath any hand long over them but sometimes they maintain warre against him, and have slaine down some of his *Bassas*, comming with a great Army against them: by which occasion it falleth out, that he is glad now and then to enter confederacy with them: so doubtfull a kind of regiment is that, which now adaies is in those Countries.

The River *Danubius* doth divide this *Dacia* from *Myfia*, commonly called *Bulgaria* and *Russia*, which lyeth on the South from *Danubius*, and is severed from *Gracia*, by the Mountaine *Hemus*.

The mount-
tain *Hemus*

This Mountain is that, whereof they reported in times past, though but fallly, that who so stood on the top thereof, might see the sea foure severall waies, to wit, East, West, North and South: under pretence of trying which conclusion (not *Philip Alexanders* Father, but a latter *Philip* King of *Macedonia*) did go up to that Hill, when in truth his meaning was secretly to meet with

with others there, with whom he might joine himself against the Romans, which was shortly the overthrow of that Kingdome. It should seem, that about this mountaine it is very cold, by reason of that jest which *Athenaus* reporteth *Stratonicus* to have uttered concerning that Hill, when hee said, that for eight months in the yeare it was very cold, and for the other foure it was winter.

From *Hemus* toward the South, *Grecia* lieth *Grecia*, bounded on the West ^{bounded,} by the *Adriaticke* sea, on the East by the *Thracian* sea, and *Mare Aegeum*, on the South by the main *Mediterranean* sea. This contained in old time four speciall parts, *Peloponnesus*, *Achaia*, *Macedonia*, and *Epirus*.

Adjoining whereunto was *Illyricum*, *Peloponnesus*, which is now called *Morrah*, in the south part of *Morrah.* *Grecia*, being *Peninsula*, or almost an land, for that it is joined by a little strait called *Isthmus*, unto the rest of *Grecia*. Herein stood *Sparta*, *Sparta*,
in,

ta, and the ancient state of *Lacedæmon*; the lawes thereof were made by *Lycurgus*; by the due observati-
on of which, *Tullie* could say in his
time, that the title of *Sparta* in *La-
cedæmon*, had continued in the same
meanes and behaviour, for the space
of 700. yeares.

This *Sparta* was it which so of-
ten made warre against the *Atheni-
ans*, and this and *Athens* were cal-
led the two edges of *Grecia*.

Corinth:

Neare the *Isthmos*, or *Straits*,
stood the famous City of *Corinth*,
which was in old time called the
Key of Greece, and whither *St Paul*
wrote two of his *Epistles*.

Aeneas Sylvius in his *Cosmogra-
phicall Treatise*, *De Europa*, cap. 21.
saith, that the *Straits* which divide
Moreah from the rest of *Greece*,
are in breadth but five miles; and
that divers Kings & Princes did go
about to dig away the earth, that
they might make it to be an Island.
He nameth King *Demetrius*, *Julius
Cæsar*, *Caius Cæsar*, & *Domitian*,
New; of all whom he doth note,
that

that they not onely failed of their purpose: but that they came to violent and unnaturall deaths.

From the *Isthmos*, which is the end of *Peloponnesus* or *Moreah*, beginneth *Achaia*, and spreadeth it selfe Northwards but a little way, unto the Hill *Ochris*, which is the bounds between *Achaia* and *Macedonia*: but East and West much more largely, as Eastward even unto the Island *Eubœa*, with a great Promontory, and Westward bounding unto *Epirus*. The inhabitants of this place, were they which properly are called *Achaïis* which word is so oft used by *Virgil*. Here towards the East part stood *Beotia*, & upon the Sea coast, looking Southward towards *Attica*, was *Athens*, which was famous for the lawes of *Solon*, for the warres against *Sparta*, and many other Cities of *Greece*, and for an University of learned men, which long continued there.

In this part of *Greece*, stood *Parnassus* & *Helicon*, so much celebrated

led

ked of by Poets, and *Phocis*, and *Thebes*, and briefly all the Cities whereof *Little* speaking doth terme by the name of *Achai*, or *Urbes Acheorum*.

Epirus.

The third Province of *Gracia*, called *Epirus*, lyeth Westward from *Achaia*, and extends it selfe for a good space that way; but toward the North and South it is but narrow, lying along the sea-coast, and looking Southward on the Islands of *Corcega* and *Cephalonia*. This was the Country wherein *Olympias* wife unto *Philip* of *Macedonia*, and Mother unto *Alexander* the great, was born. This also was the Kingdom of that noble *Pyrrhus*, which made such great warres against the *Romans*; and in our latter age it was made renowned by the valiant *Scanderberg*, who was so great a scourge unto the *Turks*, whose life is so excellently written by *Martinus Partesius*. From the East part of *Epirus* Northward, lyeth a Country, which was never noted by any famous name; but as it should seem,

was

was sometime under *Epirus*, from which it lieth Northward : sometimes under *Macedonia*, from which it lieth Westward ; and sometimes under *Illyris*, or *Dalmatia*, from which it lieth Southward ; and it may be that there was in old time divers free Cities there, *Illyricum Illyricum*, which confineth upon *Grecia* toward the North and West, near unto the top of the *Adriatick* sea, and not far from *Venice*, is for a good part of it at this day under the *Venetians*.

The fourth and greatest part of *Macedonia*, old *Grecia*, was *Adacedonia*, which is falsly by the Maps of the *Roman* Empire, placed on the West side of *Grecia* ; for in truth it lieth on the East side, looking toward *Asia* the lesser, being bounded on the East side by the sea called *Mare Egeum* on the South side by *Achaia*, and the Hill *Ochris*, and part of *Epirus* : and on the West side, by certaine great mountains : but on the North by the Hill *Hemus*. This was the Kingdome so famous
in

in times past for *Philip* and *Alexander* his son, who conquered the whole world, and caused the name of the third Empire to be attributed unto this place. Here stood the hill *Athos*, whereof part was digged downe by the army of *Xerxes* the great King of *Persia*, who warred against the *Grecians*. Here was the Hill *Olympus*, the City of *Philippi*, where the *Philippians* dwelt, to whom *St Paul* wrote. Here was *Ampollonia*, *Amphipolis*, *Edessa*, *Pella*, *Thessalonica* and *Berea*; yea, and the whole Country of *Thessalia*, lay on the South side of this part of *Greece*.

In this Country of *Gracia*, were in ancient times many Kingdomes and States, as at this day there are in *Italy*; as the *Macedonian*, the Kingdom of *Epirus*, the State of *Athens*, the government of *Sparta*, the City of *Thebes*, and very many other places; insomuch that almost every Town had a peculiar government: But now it is all under one Monarchy.

From

From *Græcia* (in old time) did *Many famous things* almost all famous things come, *from Greece.* These were they that made the war against *Troy*; that resisted *Xerxes* the mighty King of *Persia*, that had the famous Law-makers, as *Solon* *Famous* in *Athens*, and *Lycurgus* of *Lacedæmon* *Lawes.*; that rooke away the Monarchy from the *Persians*, that brought forth the famous Captaines, as *Themistocles*, *Miltiades*, *Alexander*, and many others that were the Authours of civility unto the Western Nations, and to some in the East, as *Asia* the lesse: that gave to *Italy* and to the *Romans*, the first light of learning: because from them arose the first Poets, as *Homer*, *Hesiodus*, *Sophocles*, and divers others. *The first Poets.* The great Philosophers, *Socrates*, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, and all the Sects of the *Academicks*, *Stoicks*, *Peripateticks*, *Epicureans*, and almost all their Scholars. *The great Oratours.* The great Oratours, *Demosthenes*, and *Aeschines*, and in one word (the *Mathematicks* excepted, which came rather from the *Chaldeans* and the *Egyptians*) the whole flower

Thracia.

Constantinople.

flowers of Arts and good Learning. On the North-East part of *Gracia* standeth *Thracia*, which though heretofore it hath been distinguished, yet now is accounted as the chiefe part of *Greece*. Here on the edge of the sea-coast very near unto *Asia*, standeth the City called *Bizantium*, but since *Constantinople*, because *Constantine* the Great did new build it, and made it an Imperiall City. This was the chiefe residence of the Emperour of *Gracia*, sometimes called *New Rome*, and the glory of the East; where the generall Council was once assembled; and one of the sees of the *Patriarch*, who was called the *Patriarch of Constantinople*. But by the great discord of the Christians, all *Gracia*, & this City, are fallen into the hands of the *Turk*, who now maketh it his place of Imperiall aboad. It was won in the time of *Constantine* the last, Emperour; so that by *Constantine* it obtained his honour, and by *Constantine* it lost it. In this City lyeth resident with the *Turk*, an Ambasadour

Admirall or Agent for the King of
England.

The Christians that do now live
in *Grecia*, are in miserable servitude
unto the *Turke*. They disagree in
many things from the doctrine of
the Church of *Rome*.

*Of the Sea running between Europe
and Asia.*

IF there were no other Argu-
ment, that the Northern parts ^{Northerne}
of the world were not disco- ^{parts were}
vered in times past, by any that ^{not discove-}
travelled that way, yet this would ^{red in times}
sufficiently avouch it, that there ^{past.}
was never thought upon any land
between *Asia* and *Europe*, higher
than the River *Tanais*; which
doth not extend it selfe very far
into the North, but is short of the
uttermost bounds that was by the
space of foure thousand miles; but
this river which by the *Tartarians*
is now called *Don*, where it doth
run,

Meotis Palus
Iustin. Ovid.

Bosphorus
Cimmerius.

Pontus Eux-
inus.

run, it leaveth *Asia* on the East side, and *Europe* on the West, but going forward towards the South, it disburtheneth it selfe into a dead Lake or Fen (for so it seemeth) which is called *Meotis Palus*, spoken of in the second booke of *Iustine*, and not forgotten by *Ovid* d. *Ponto*: and at this day in the dead of winter, it is usually frozen, that the *Scythians* and *Tartarians* neer adjoining, do both themselves & their cattell yea, sometimes with sleads after them, passe over, as if it were dry land. On the Southern part of this *Meotis* is a narrow strait of the Sea, which is commonly called by the name of *Bosphorus Cimmerius*, because (as it is thought) sometime Oxen have ventured to swim crosse there from *Asia* to *Europe*, or back ward. When the water hath run for a pretty space in so narrow a passage, there beginneth a great and wide Sea, named *Pontus Euxinus*, whether (as *Iosephus* reporteth) the whale did carry the Prophet *Jonas*, and there did disburthen him selfe of his carriage,

riage, by casting him upon the land. At the mouth of this Sea, is a very great strait, knowne by the name of *Thracius Bosphorus*, where the *Thracius* breadth of this sea is not above one *Bosphorus*. mile, serving *Asia* and *Europe*. On the side of *Europe* standeth *Constantinople*. On the side of *Asia*, the City called *Pera* or *Galata*, which for the neerenesse is by some, reckoned a part of *Constantinople*. When any of the *Turks* Janizaries have committed ought worthy of death, the custome is, to send the same party in the night time over by boat from *Constantinople* to *Pera*, whereby the way hee is throwne into the water with a great stone about his neck, and then there is a piece of Ordnance shot off, which is a token of some such execution. The *Turke* is forced to take this course, lest the rest of his Janizaries should mutiny when any of their fellowes is put to death.

*A strange
custome
among the
Turks.*

By reason of the standing of *Asia* and *Europe* so neare together, and the sea running between them,
which

which serveth each place with all manner of commodities, it appeareth that *Constantinople* is marvelously, richly, and conveniently seated, and therefore a fit place from whence the *Turke* may offer to achieve great attempts.

After this strait, the sea openeth it self more large toward the South, & it is called by the name of *Propontis*. But then it groweth againe into another strait, which they write to be in breadth about two miles: This is called *Hellepontus*, having on the one side *Abidus* in *Asia*, on the other side *Sestus* on the side of *Europe*. This is that place where *Xerxes* the great King of *Persia*, did make his bridge over the Sea, so much renowned in ancient history; which was not impossible, by reason of the narrownesse, the foundation of his bridge being rested on ships. Here also may appeare the reason of the story of *Leander* and *Hero*: which *Leander* is reported for the love of *Hero*, to have oftentimes swum over the Sea, till at last he

Hellepontus
Xerxes
bridge.

he was drowned. From this strait Southward, the Sea groweth more wide, and is called afterwards by the name of *Mare Aegaeum*, and so descendeth to the full *Mediterranean*. *Mare Aegaeum.*

Of Asia, and first of Tartary.

ON the South side of Asia, joining unto the Dominion of the Emperour of Russia, is Tartary, in ancient time called *Scythia*, the bounds whereof did then extend themselves into a good part of Europe; and therefore was called *Scythia Europea*: but the greatest part of it lyeth in Asia, a mighty large Country, extending it selfe on the North to the uttermost Sea, on the East to the Dominion of the Great Cham, or Prince of Cathaie; on the South downe to *Mare Caspium*. The Tartarians which now inhabit it, are men of great stature, rude of behaviour, no Chri- *Tartary bounded.*

Their Religion.

Christians but Gentiles; neither doe they acknowledge *Mahomet*. They have few or no Cities among them, but after the manner of the old *Scythians*, doe live in Wildernesles, lying under their Carts, and following their droves of Cattell, by the milke whereof they doe nourish themselves. They sowe no corne at all, because they abide not long in any one place; but taking their direction from the North-pole-starre, they remove from one coast of their Countrey, unto another. The Countrey is populous, and the men are great warriors, fighting alwaies on horse-back with their bow, arrowes, and a short sword. They have amongst them infinite store of horses, whereof they sell many into the Countreies neere adjoining. Their ordinary food in their warres is horse-flesh, which they use to eat raw, being chased a little by hanging at their saddle.

Their manner of wars.

They have great wars with the Countreies adjoining, but especially with

with the *Moscovite*, and sometimes with the *Turke*: from hence came *Tamberlain*, who brought 700000. *Tamberlaine* of the *Tartarians* at once into the *the Great*, a field, wherein he distressed & took *Tartarian*. prisoner *Baiazet* the great *Turke*, whom he afterward forced to feed as a dog under his table.

They have now amongst them many Princes and Governours, as those have one, whom they call the *Crim Tartars*: and those have another, which are the *Tartars* of *Magata*, and so divers others.

The English have laboured (to their great expences) to finde out the way by the North Seas of *Tartaria*, to go into *Cathay* and *China*; but by reason of the frozen Seas, they have not yet prevailed: although it hath been reported, that the *Flemmings* have discovered that passage: which would be (very likely) to the great benefit of the Northern parts of Christendome; yet that report doth not continue, and therefore it is to be thought, that

E

the

the Flemmings have not proceeded
to farre.

Of Cathaie and China.

*Situation
of Cathaie.*

NExt beyond *Tartaria*, on the North-East part of *Asia*, lyeth a great Country called *Cathaie*, the bounds whereof extend themselves on the North and East, to the uttermost Seas; and on the South to *China*. The people are not much learned, but more civill then the *Tartars*; and have good and ordinary traffick with the Countries adjoining.

*The great
Can of Ca-
thaie.*

This Countrey hath in it many Kings, which are tributaries, and do owe obedience unto one, whom they call the great *Cham* or *Can* of *Cathaie*, who is the chief governor of all the Land, and esteemed for multitude of people and largeness of dominion, to be one of the greatest Princes of the World: But his name is the lesse famous,
for

for that he lyeth so far distant from the best Nations, and the passage into this Country is so dangerous, either for the perils of the sea, or for the long space by Land. His chief Imperiall City is called *Cambalu*. On the South side of *Carhaie*, and East part of *Asia*, next to the Sea, lyeth *China*; and the people thereof, *Oforius* describeth by the name of *Sina*, and calleth their Countrey *Synarum Regio*. This is a fruitfull Countrey, and yieldeth as great store of rich commodities, as almost any Country in the world. It containeth in it very many severall Kingdomes, which are absolute Princes in their Seats. The chief City in this countrey is called *Quinsay*, and is described to be of incredible greatnesse, as were wont to be the ancient Cities in the East, as *Babylon*, *Ninive*, and others.

*Cambalu the
chiefe City of
China.*

*A very rich
Country.*

*Quinsay the
chiefe City.*

This Countrey was first discovered by the late Navigation of the *Portugals* into the East *Indies*.

The people
skilfull in
arts.

The people of *China* are learned almost in all Arts, very skilfull workmen in curious fine Workes of all sorts, so that no Country yieldeth more precious Merchandise then the workmanship of them. They are great souldiers, very politick and crafty, and in respect thereof, contemning the wits of others, using a Proverbe, *That all other Nations do see but with one eye, but they themselves have two.*

Their Pro-
verbe.

Two rare
wonders in-
vented in
Chinai, guns
and printing

Petrus Maffaus Historiographer to the King of *Spaine* for the *Eastern Indies*, doth report of them, that they have had from very ancient time among them, these two things, which wee hold to be the miracles of *Christendome*, and but lately invented: The one is the use of Gun; for the wars, and the other is Printing; which they use not as we do, writing from the left hand unto the right; or as the *Hebrewes* and *Syrians*, from the right hand unto the left: but directly downward, and so their lines at the top do begin againe.

Of

Of the East Indies.

ON the South side of *China*, toward the *Molucco* Islands, and the *Indian Sea*, lyeth the great Country of *India*, extending it selfe from the South part of the Continent by the space of many thousand miles westward unto the River *Indus*, which is the greatest River in all the Country, except *Ganges*, one of the greatest Rivers in the World; which lyeth in the East part of the same *Indies*.

The situation of the Indies.

This is that Country so famous in ancient time, for the great riches thereof, for the multitude of people, for the conquest of *Bacchus* over it: for the passage thither for *Alexander* the Great, throughout all the length of *Asia*; for his adventuring to go into the South Ocean with so mighty a Navy, which few or none had ever attempted before.

before him. And certainly thither it was that *Solomon* did send once in three yeares for his gold and other rich Merchandise: for the Scripture saith, that he sent his fleet from *Exion-geber*, which stood upon the mouth of the Red Sea, and it was the directest passage which hee had unto the Eastern Indies; whereas if his purpose had been to send to *Peru*, as some lately have imagined, his course had been thorow the *Mediterranean Sea*, and the Straits of *Gibraltar*.

This Country had in ancient time, many absolute Kingdomes and Provinces: as in the time of

In India are many Kingdomes. *Alexander, Porus, Taxiles, and divers others.* In it were many Philosophers, and men of great Learning, whom they called *Gymnosophists*, of whom was *Calanus*, who burnt himselfe before *Alexander*.

The men of the South part of *India* are blacke, and therefore are called men of *Ind*. The cattell of all sorts that are bred there, are of incredible bignesse, in respect of other

Their Cattle very big.

or their Countries, as their Elephants, Apes, Monkeys, Emets, and others.

The riches hereof have been very great, with abundance of gold, insomuch that the Promontory, who is now called *Malacca*, was in times past named *Aurea Chersonesus*. The commodity of spice is exceeding great that comes from thence.

Their Riches

The *Portugals* were the first, which by their long Navigations beyond the Equinoctiall, and the farthermost part of *Africke*, have of late yeares discovered these Countries to Christendome: as heretofore to the use of the King of *Portugall*, so now of the King of *Spain*, who is reputed owner of them.

The Portugals first discovered the Indies.

The *Portugals* did finde divers Kingdomes at their first arrivall in those parts, as the Kingdome of *Calecut*, the Kingdome of *Cambaya*, the Kingdome of *Cannanor*, the Kingdome of *Cochin*, and very many other, with the Kings whereof they first entring League and

Four Kingdomes by the Portugals discovered.

The City of
Goa.

Traffick, and having leave given to build Castles for their defence, they have since by policy incroached into their hands a great part of the Countrey, which lieth neer unto the Sea-coast, and are mighty now, for the space of many thousand miles together. The K. of Spain hath there a Vice-Roy, whose residence is commonly in the Imperiall City called *Goa*. They do every year send home great store of rich commodities into *Spain*.

The Indians
Religion.

The people of the Countrey when the *Portugals* came first thither, were for the most part *Gentiles*, beleeving in no one God: yea, at this day there are divers of them who do adore the Sunne as their God, and every morning at the rising thereof, do use very superstitious Ceremonies, which our Merchants, who doe trade to *Aleppo*, doe oftentimes see; for divers of these *Indians* do come thither with Merchandize. But the *Saracens* who reverence the Prophet *Mahomet*, from the Bayes or Gulphes of *Persia*,

sea, and *Arabia*, do traffick much thither, so that *Mahomet* was known among them: but in one Town called *Granganor*, they found certain Christians dissenting in many things from the Church of *Rome*, and rather agreeing with the Protestants, which Christians had received (by succession) their Religion from the time of *Thomas* the Apostle: by whom (as it is recorded in the ancient Ecclesiasticall History) part of *India* was converted.

In this Countrey of *India*, are many great and Potent Kings and Kingdomes, which had been altogether unknown and unheard of in our part of the world, but that we were beholding to the *Portugals* for their discovery, and before their Navigation thither, by the backside of *Africke*, to some Relations that we had from the *Venetians*, who traded and travelled thither by land out of *Turkie*. The names of these Kings and Kingdomes are these: The King of *Biarme*, the

Six King-
domes.

great Mogol, the King of *Narving*,
Pegu, *Siam*, the forenamed King of
Cateca, and others.

Of Persia.

There be divers Countries
between *Ind* and *Offen*,
but there are not famous.

Situation
of Persia.

Persia is a large Coun-
try, which lyeth far West from *Ind*-
ia: it hath on the North, *Affyr*ia
and *Media*, on the West *Sarm*ia and
the *Holy Land*, but next unto it *Mes*-
sopotamia: on the South the main
Ocean, which enureth in that wiche
standing by a Bay called *Siam* *Per-*
sicus.

This is that Countrey, which in
ancient time was renowned for the
great riches, and Empire thereof.
These were they that took from
the *Affyr*ians the Monastchy, and
did set up in their Countrey the se-
cond great Empire, which began
under *Cyrus*, and continued untill
that

that *Darius*, who was overthrown by *Alexander* the Great, In this Countrey reigned the great Kings, *The great Cyrus, Cambyses, Darius the Son of Histaspes, the great Xerxes, Artaxerxes*, and many others, which in prophane writings are famous for their wars against the *Scythians, Egyptians* and *Grecians*, and in the Scripture, for the delivery of the *Jewes* from *Babylon* by *Cyrus*, for the building of the 2^d. Temple at *Jerusalem*, and for many things which are mentioned of them in the Prophecy of *Daniel*.

The people of this Nation, although they were in former times very riotous, by reason of their great wealth; yet after they had lost their Monarchy by the *Macedonians*, they have growne great Souldiers: and therefore as they did ever strongly defend themselves against the old *Romans*; so in the time of *Constantine*, and the other Emperours, they were fearful Neighbours to the *Romane Government*; and of late Time, they

they have strongly opposed themselves against the *Turkes*, ever making their party good with them. And yet notwithstanding, in the daies of *Amurath* the third, father to *Mahomet* the *Turke* now reigning, the *Turke* had a great hand upon the *Persians*; going so farre with his Army, as that he took the strong City *Tauris* standing within the *Persians* Dominions, neer unto the *Caspian* sea. but this losse was to be attributed partly to the great dissentions which were among the *Persians* themselves, and partly to the multitude of the *Turke* his Souldiers, who by fresh supply did overthrow the *Persian*, although he slew down many thousands of them.

Sophy of Persia.

They fight commonly on horseback, and are governed as in time past by a King, so now by an absolute Ruler, and a mighty Prince, whom they terme the *Shaw* or *Sophy* of *Persia*. He hath many Countries, and small Kings in *Affyria* and *Media*.

Media, and the Countries adjoyning, which are tributaries.

Among other the *Sophies* of *Persia*, about a hundred years since, there was one of great power, called *Ismael* the *Persian*, who procured unto himselfe great fame by his many & valorous attempts against the *Turke*. *Surius* in his Commentaries, writing upon him, saith, that upon some fond conceit, the *Jewes* were strongly of opinion, that he was that *Messias*, whom unto this day they expect; and therefore hoped that he should have been their Deliverer and Advancer: But hee addeth in his report that it fell out so clean contrary, that there was no man who more vexed and grieved them, than that *Ismael* did.

The *Persians* are all at this day *Their Religion* *Sarazens* in Religion, beleeying in *Mahomet*: but as *Papists* and *Protestants* do differ in opinion, concerning the same *Christ*, so do the *Turks* and *Persians* about their *Mahomet*: the one pursuing the other,

as

as Hereticks, with most deadly hatred, in so much that there is, in this respect, almost continuall war between the Turk and the Persians.

Of Parthia and Media.

*Situation
of Parthia.*

ON the North-East side of Persia, lieth that Country which in old time was called Parthia, but now named Arach; of whom, those great wars of the Romans with the Medians or Armenians, in Tacitus, and ancient Histories are true.

*Their manner
of fight.*

This Country aboundeth on Media by the West, and it was in ancient time very full of people: whose fight as it was very much on horse-back, so the manner of them continually was for to give an Onset, and then to return their waies, even to return againe like to the Wild-Irish, so that no man was sure when he had obtained any victory over them.

These

These were the people that gave the great Overthrow to that rich *Great wars of the Parthians against the Romans.*
Marcus Crassus of Rome, who by reason of his covetouneſſe (imending more to his getting of gold, than to the guiding of his Army) was ſlain himſelfe, and many thouſand of the *Romans*. The *Parthians* with exprobration of his thirſt after money, poured molten gold into his mouth after he was dead. Againſt theſe, the great *Lucullus* fought many battels; but the *Romans* were never able to bring them quite to ſubjection.

On the Weſt ſide of *Parthia*, (having the *Mare Caſpium* on the North, *Armenia* on the Weſt, and *Persia* on the South) lyeth that Countrey, which in time paſt was called *Media*, but now *Shirvan* or *Sirvan*; which is at this day governed by many inferiour Kings and Princes, which are tributaries, and doe owe ſubjection to the *Sophi* of *Persia*. So that he is the Sovereign Lord of all *Media*, as our Engliſhmen have found, who
 paſſing,

passing through the Dominion of the Emperour of Russia, have crossed the *Mare Caspium*, and Merchandized with the Inhabitants of this *Media*.

A famous Nation.

This Nation in former times was very famous; for the Medes were they that removed the Empire from the *Assyrians* unto them: which as in themselves it was not great, yet when by *Cyrus* it was joyned to that of the *Persians*, it was very mighty, and was called by the name of the Empire of the Medes and *Persians*. Here it was that *Astyages* reigned, the Grandfather of *Cyrus* and *Darius* of the Medes.

The chiefe City of this Kingdom, was called *Ecbatana*, as the chiefe City of *Persia* was *Babylon*.

It is to be observed of the Kings of *Media*, that in the summer time they did use to retire themselves Northward unto *Ecbatana*, for avoiding of the heat: but in the winter time they came downe more

more South unto *Susis*, which as it seemeth was a warmer place: but by this meanes they were both taken for Imperiall Cities, and chiefe residences of the Kings of *Media*; which being known, takes away some confusion in old stories. The like custome was afterward used also by the Kings of *Persia*.

Of Armenia and Assyria.

ON the West side of the *Mare Caspium*; and of *Armenia*. *Media*, lyeth a Countrey called by a generall name, *Armenia*; which by some is distinctly divided into three parts: The North part whereof being but little, is called *Georgia*; the middle part *Turcomania*; the third part, by the proper name of *Armenia*. By which a man may see the reason of difference in divers Writers; Some saying, that the Country whence the *Turkes* first came, was *Armenia*.

Armenia, some saying *Turcomania*, and some *Georgia*; the truth being, that out of one or all these Countries they did descend. These *Turks* are supposed to be the issue of them whom *Alexander the Great* did shut up within certain mountaines neer to the *Adare Caspium*.

A memorable Note,

There is this one thing memorable in *Armenia*, that after the great Flood, the Ark of *Noah* did rest it selfe on the Mountaines of *Armenia*, where (as *Iosephus* witnesseth) it is to be seen yet to this day, the hills whereon it resteth, are called by some *Noa Montes*.

The people of this Nation have retained amongst them the Christian faith as it is thought from the time of the Apostles; but at this day it is spotted with many absurdities.

Bathing of their children,

Among other Errors which the Church of *Armenia* hath been noted to hold, this is one, that they did bathe their Children, waving them up and downe in flames of fire,

fire, and repute that to be a necessary circumstance of Baptisme: Which error ariseth by mistaking that place of *John the Baptist*, where he saith, *Thou he that comest after him* (meaning Christ) *should baptize them with the holy Ghost, and with fire.* In which place the word doth not signifie materiall fire, but expresseth the lively and purging operation of the Spirit, like to the nature of fire.

On the South part of *Armenia*, bending towards the East, lieth the Country of *Assyria*, which is bounded on the West with *Adasap- randa*. This Country was that Land wherein the first Monarchy was settled, which began under *Ninus*, whom the Scripture calleth *Nimrod*, living not long after *Noahs* Flood, and it ended in *Sardanapalus* continuing a thousand and three hundred yeares.

The King of this Country was *Senacherib*, of whom wee reade in the booke of the Kings; and here reigned *Nebuchadnezzar*, who took

Assyria
bounded:

Kings of *As-*
syria.

The swift
River Tygris
The City
Ninive.

took *Jerusalem*, and led the Jewes away prisoners unto *Babylon*.

In this Countrey, is the swift River *Tygris*, near unto the which was *Paradise*. Upon this Rivet stood the great City *Ninive*, called by prophane Writers, *Ninus*; which was almost of incredible bignesse, and exceeding populous, by the nearnesse of the River, and marvellous fruitfulness of the soils which, as *Herodotus* writeth, did returne their Corne sometime two hundred and sometimes three hundred fold, and did yield sufficiency for to maintaine it. This City for a long time, was the Imperiall Seat of the Monarchy; but being destroyed (as God foretold it should be by the *Chaldeans*) the residence of the King was afterwards removed unto *Babylon*, a great City in *Chaldea*, first built by *Semiramis*.

The King of this Countrey was
of whom we finde
in the booke of the Kings
and Kings of
the Kingdom of Assyria
who
took

of

Of Chaldea.

NExt unto *Assyria* lyeth *Chaldea*, having on the East side *Assyria*; on the West, *Syria*, or *Palestina*; on the North, *Armenia*; on the South, the Desert of *Arabia*.

*Situation
of Caldea.*

This Countrey is often called by the name of *Mesopotamia*, which name it hath, because it lieth in the middle of two great Rivers, *Tygris* and *Euphrates*. It is called also by the name of *Babylonia*, which word of it selfe properly taken, doth signifie only that part of the Countrey which standeth about *Babylon*.

The chief City whereof was *Babylon*, whose ruines do remain unto this day. It was a rich and most pleasant City for all kind of Delight; and was in the latter time of that Monarchy, the Imperiall City of the *Assyrians*, where *Nebuchadnezzar*, and other their great Kings did lye.

*Babylon the
chiefe City of
Chaldea.*

It

It was to this City that the children of *Israel* were carried captives which thereof was called the Captivity of *Babylon*.

The Kings of *Persia* also did keep their residence here, it was built upon the River *Euphrates*, some part of it standing on the one side, and some part on the other, having for its foundresse, *Semiramis*, the wife of *Ninus*.

Ammianus Marcellinus reporteth one thing of this Countrey, wherein the admirable power of God doth appeare: for he writeth that in these parts are a huge number of Lyons, which were like enough to devour both men and beasts throughout the Countrey: but withall he saith, that by reason of the store of water and mudd thereof, there do breed yearly an innumerable company of Gnats, whose property is to flye unto the eye of the Lyon, as being a bright and orient thing: where byting and stinging the Lyon, hee teareth so fiercely with his clawes, that

The admirable power of God in preserving the people.

that he putteth out his own eyes, and by that meanes many are drowned in the River, others starve for want of prey, and many the more easily killed by the Inhabitants.

It is supposed by Divines, that in this *Mesopotamia*, between the River *Tygris* and *Euphrates*, Paradise did stand. This was the Coun-
Note.
try wherein *Abraham* the Patriarch was born: unto which the *Romanes* could very hardly extend their Dominion: For they had much to doe to get the government of any thing beyond the River *Euphrates*. From this people it is thought the wise men came which brought presents to Christ, by the guiding of the Starre.

Foras in *India*, and all the Eastern parts, so especially in this Countrey, their Noblemen and Priests, and very many people, doe give themselves to all Arts of Divination. Here were the great Southsayers, Enchanters, and wise men,

Here were
the first A-
strologians.

men, as they call them. Here were the first Astrologians, which are so described and derided in the Scripture: and against the Inhabitants of *Babylon* and *Chaldea* were the Lawes of the *Romans* made, which are against divining Mathematicians, who in *Tullie de Divinatione*, & *Cornelius Tacitus*, as also in the Lawes of the Emperors, are Ordinarily collected by the name of *Chaldeans*: and indeed from these and from the *Egyptians*, is supposed to have sprung the first knowledge of *Astronomy*. It is thought that a great reason wherof these *Chaldeans* were expert in the laudable knowledge of *Astronomy*, was partly because the Countrey is so plaine, that being without hills, they might more fully & easily discover the whole face of the Heaven, and partly, because the old Fathers which lived so long not only before, but in some good part also after the flood of *Noah*, did dwell in, or near to these parts, and they by observation of their own

owne, did finde out and discover many things of the heavenly bodies, which they delivered as from hand to hand to their posterity: But as corruption doth staine the best things, so in proces of time the true Astronomy was defiled with superstitious Rules of Astrology (which caused the Prophets, *Isaiah* and *Jeremiah*, so bitterly to inveigh against them.) And then, in their fabulosity they would report, that they had in their Records, Observations for five and twenty thousand yeares, which must needs be a very great untruth, unlesse we will qualifie it as some have done, expounding their yeares not of the Revolution of the Sun but of the Moon, whose course is ended in the space of a moneth.

F

Of

Of Asia the lesse.

ON the North-west side of *Mesopotamia*, lyeth that Countrey which is now called *Natolia*, but in times past, *Asia minor*, having on the North side *Pontus Euxinus*, on the West, the *Hellepont*, and on the South, the maine *Mare Mediterraneum*. In the ancient writings both of the *Grecians*, and of the *Romans*, this is oftentimes called by the single name of *Asia*, because it was best knowne unto them, and they were not so much acquainted with the farther places of *Asia* the Great.

This Countrey in generally, for the fruitfulness of the Land, standing in so temperate a Climate, and for the convenience of the Sea every way, and so many good Havens, hath been reputed alwaies a very commodious and pleasurefull Countrey. It is wholly at this day under the *Turke*. The mountaine

taine *Taurus* goeth along from the West unto the East part of it.

The greatnesse of this Countrey is such, that it hath comprehended many Kingdomes and large Provinces, besides Cities of great fame. On the South-East part thereof, neare to *Palestina* lyeth *Cilicia*; *cilicia.* the chiefe City whereof is *Tarsus*; *The City* the Countrey of Saint Paul, the *Tarsus.* place whither *Solomon* sent for great store of his gold, and provision for the Temple, whither *Jonas* also fled, when he should have gone to *Ninive*.

In the straits of this *Cilicia*, neare to the mountaine *Taurus*, did *Alexander's* *Alexander* give a great overthrow in *overthrow* person to *Darius*, in the joining of *of Darius.* their first battell.

This place seemes to have been very fortunate for great Fights; in as much as there also neare unto the straits, was the battell fought out between *Severus* the Emperour and *Niger*; who being Governour of the *Romans* of *Syria*, would needs have aspired to

the Empire, but in a battell which was very hardly fought out, he was overthrown in the straites of Cilicia.

In the very corner where Cilicia is joined unto the upper part of Syria, is a little Bay, which in times past was named *Sinus Ificus*, near unto which *Alexander* built one of his Cities, which he called by his owne name. But howsoever in times past it was named *Alexandria*, it is now by the *Venetians* and other Christians, called *Alexandretas* who should say, little *Alexandria*, in comparison of the other. In *Egypt* the *Turkes* doe call it *Scandarond*, and it is a petty Haven, where our Merchants do land most of their goods, which are afterwards by Camels carried up to *Alleppo*. At this day the City is so decayed, that there be onely a few houses there.

Westward from Cilicia, lieth the Province called *Pamphylia*; wherein stands the City *Seleucia*, built by *Seleuchus*, one of the foure great

Pamphylia.
The City of
Seleuchus.

great-successours of *Alexander the Great*.

On the West of this *Pamphylia*, standeth *Lycia*, and more west from *Lycia*, thence confining upon the Ile of *Rhodes*, is *Caria*; one of the Sea-^{*Caria*} Townes whereof, is *Halicarnassus*, which was the Country of *Herodotus*, who is one of the most ancient Historians that is extant of the *Gentiles*, and who dedicated his nine bookes to the honour of the *Muses*.

Here also was that *Dionysius* borne, who is called commonly *Dionysius Halicarnassus*, one of the Writers of the *Romane Story*, for the first three hundred yeares after *Rome* was built.

The whole Country of *Caria* is sometimes signified by the name of this *Halicarnassus*, although it ^{*Halicarnas-*} was but one City; and thereupon ^{*sus*} *Artemisia*, who in the dayes of *Xerxes*, came to aid him against the *Gracians*, and behaved her selfe so manfully in a great fight at sea, whē *Xerxes* stood by as a coward, is in-

tituled by the name not of Queen of *Caria*, but of *Halicarnassus*. Also in the daies of *Alexander* the Great, there was another Queene, named *Ada*; who also is honoured by the title of Queene of *Halicarnassus*.

Wee have thus farre described those Cities of *Asia the lesse*, which doelie from that part that joineth unto *Syria*, along the Sea coast Westward; but being indeed the Southern part of *Asia minor*.

Ionian.

Now upwards towards the North standeth *Ionian*, where those did dwell, who had like to have joined with *Xerxes*, in the great battell at sea, but that *Themistocles* by a policy, did winne them from him, to take part with the *Gracians*. *Diodorus Siculus* writeth, that the *Athenians*, who professed to be of kin to those *Ionians*, were on a time marvellous importunate with them, that they should leave their own Country, and come and dwell with them: which when the *Ionians*, hardly, but yet at length did accept,

cept, the *Athenians* had no place to put them in, and so they returned with great disgrace to them both.

A little within the Land, lying North and East from *Ionium*, was *Lydia*, which sometimes was the *Lydia* Kingdome of *Cræsus*, who was reputed so rich a King; when he was in his prosperity, making best of his happineſſe, he was told by *Solon*, that no man could reckon upon felicity so long as he lived, because there might be great mutability of Fortune, which he afterward found true: For he was taken prisoner by *Cyrus*, who was once minded *Cræsus overbrowne by Cyrus.* to have put him to death, but hearing him report the advertisement of *Solon* formerly given to him, hee was moved to thinke that it might bee his owne case, and so tooke pity on him, and spared his life.

These *Lydians* being inhibited afterward by *Cyrus*, to use any Armour, and give themselves to Bathes and Stewes, and other such effeminate things.

R 4.

Upon

Ephesus.

Upon the sea-coast in *Ionia* standeth the City *Ephesus*, which was one of the seven Cities, unto which *John* in his *Revelation* did write his seven Epistles : and *Saint Paul* also directed his Epistle to the *Ephesians*, unto the Church which was in this place.

The Temple of Diana.

This was one of the most renowned Cities of *Asia the lesse*, but the Fame thereof did most arise from the Temple of *Diana*, which was there built, and was reputed for the magnificence thereof, one of the seven wonders of the world. This Temple was said to be two hundred yeares in building, and was burnt seven severall times, whereof the most part was by lightning, and the finall destruction thereof came by a base person, called *Herostratus*; who to purchase himselfe some fame, did set it on fire.

This was the place of which it is said in the *Acts* of the *Apostles*, that all *Asia*, and the whole World doe worship this *Diana*.

Tully

Tully reporteth, *De natura Deorum*, that *Tiſſim* being asked the reason, why the Temple of *Diana* was on fire that night when *Alexander* the Great was born, gave that jest thereof, that the mistresse of it was from home; because she being the Goddesse of Midwives, did that night wait upon *Olympias* the Mother of *Alexander* the Great, who was brought to bed in *Macedonia*.

Another of the seven Cities unto which *John* did write, is *Smyrna* City of *na*, standing also in *Ionia*, upon *Smyrna*. the Sea coast, but somewhat more North then *Ephesus*; which is the place where *Polycarpus* was Bishop, who sometimes had been Scholler unto *Iohn* the Evangelist, and living till he was of great age, was at last put to death for Christs sake, when before he had beene moved by the Governour of the Countrey to deny his Saviour, and to burne Incense to an Idoll: But he answered, that forty score and sixe yeares he had

served Christ Jesus, and in all that time he had never done him harm: and therefore now in his old age hee would not beginne to deny him.

The third City unto which the Epistle is directed in the *Apocalypsis*, is *Sardis*: which standeth within the land in *Lydia*, as is described by the best Writers: and it was a City both of great pleasure and profit unto the Kings in whose Dominion it stood: which may bee gathered hereby, that when once the *Grecians* had wonne it, *Darius Histaspis*, or *Xerxes*, who were Kings of *Persia*, did give charge, that every day at dinner, one speaking aloud, should remember him, that the *Grecians* had taken *Sardis*, which intended, that he never was in quiet till it might bee recovered againe.

There stood also in the In-land, *Four Cities*, *Philadelphia*, *Thyatira*, *Laodicea*, and most of all to the North *Pergamus*: which were the other foure

as note.

four Cities, unto which *St John* the *Evangelist* did direct his *Epistle*.

Going upward from *Ionium* to the North, there lyeth on the Sea-coast a little Countrey called *Eolis*: *Eolis*. and beyond that, although not upon the Sea, the two Provinces called *Mysia Major*, and *Mysia Minor*; which in times past, were so base & contemptible, that the people thereof were used in speech as a proverb, that if a man would describe one meiner then the meanest, it was said, he was *Mysiorum postremus*.

On the West part of *Mysia Major*, did lye the Countrey called *Troas*, wherein stood *Ilium*, and the City of *Troy*, against which, as *The City of* both *Virgil* and *Homer* have written, the *Grecians* did continue their siege for the space of tenne yeares, by reason that *Paris* had stollen away *Helena*, the wife of *Menelaus*, who was King of *Sparta*.

Eastward both from *Troas*. and
Mysia.

Phrygia.

Mysia major, a good space within the land was the Countrey called *Phrygia*, where the Goddesse which was called *Bona Dea*, or *Pessinuntia*, or *Cybele*, the mother of the old gods, had her first abiding, and from thence (as *Herodian* writeth) was brought to *Rome*, as implying that good fortune should follow her thither.

Gordianus knot.

In this Countrey lived that *Gordius*, who knit the knot called for the intricatenesse thereof, *Nodus Gordianus*; and when it could not be untied, was cut in sunder by *Alexander* the Great, supposing that it should bee his fortune, for the loosing of it so to be the Conquerour, and King of *Asia*, as by a prophecy of the same *Gordius* had been before spoken.

Bythinia.

Yet North-ward from *Phrygia*, lyeth the Countrey of *Bythinia*; which was sometimes a Kingdome, where *Perusias* reigned, that had so much to doe with the *Romans*.

In this Countrey standeth the City *Nicea*, where the first Generall *City of Nice*. Councill was held against *Arius* the Hereticke by *Constantine* the Great, thereof called the *Nicene* Councill. Here standeth also *Chalcedon*. *cedon*, where the fourth Generall Councill was held by the Emperour *Marcianus*, against the Hereticke *Nestorius*.

From *Bythinia* Eastward, on the North side of *Asia* the lesse, standeth the Countrey of *Paphlagonia*. *Paphlagonia* *nia*, where was the City built by *Pompey* the Great, called by his name, *Pompeiopolis*. On the South *Pompeio-* of *Paphlagonia*, toward the Iland *polis*. of *Asia minor*, did stand the Countrey of *Galatia*, whereunto *Galatia*. Saint *Paul* wrote his Epistle to the *Galathians*. And this also was one of those Countries where the *Jewes* were dispersed, unto which Saint *Peter* wrote his first Epistle; as also unto them which were in *Pontus*, *Cappadocia*, and *Bythinia*, from whence Southward lyeth the Province termed *Lycaoni*: And *Lycaonia*. from

Pisidia.

from thence, yet more South, bordering upon *Pamphylia*, which touches the *Mediterranean* sea, lyeth *Pisidia*, concerning which Countries we find oftentimes mention made in such stories as doe touch *Asia the lesse.*

*The King-
dome of
Pontus.*

Mithridates

From these Southern parts, if we returne back againe unto the North and East of *Asia major*, lieth the Kingdome of *Pontus*, confining upon that which is named *Pontus Euxinus*. In this *Pontus* did reigne *Mithridates*, who in his younger daies had travelled over the greatest part of *Asia*. and is reported to have been so skilfull, that he could well speake more then twenty Languages. His hatred was ever great towards the *Romans*, against whom, when he meant first to put his malice in practise, he so combined with the Naturals of those parts, that in one night they slew more than threescore and ten thousand of the *Romans*, carrying their intendment so close, that it was revealed by none, till the execution was done.

Pompey

Pompey the Great was the man Pompey who distressed this *Mithridates*, and brought *Mithridates* to that extremity, *distressed* that he would gladly have poisoned himselfe; but could not; in as much as his stomach had been used so before unto that kind of Treacle (which by reason of his inventing of, unto this day is called *Mithridate*) which is made of a kinde of poyson allaied, that no venome would easily worke upon him.

Southward from this *Pontus*, standeth the old Kingdome of *Cappadocia*, *Cappadocia*, which in times past was observed to have many men in it, but little money: Whence *Horace* saith, *Manoipis locuples eget aris Cappadoonm Rex*.

Eastward from this *Cappadocia*, as also from *Pontus*, is *Armenia minor*, *Armenia minor*, whereof the things memorable are described in the other *Armenia*. And thus much touching *Asia the lesse*.

Of

Of Syria, and Palestina, or the Holy Land.

Syria bound-
ed.

Southward from *Cilicia* and *Asia the lesse*, lyeth *Syria*; a part whereof was called *Palestina*: having on the East *Mesopotamia*, on the South *Arabia*, on the west, *Tyre* and *Sidon*, and the end of the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Their an-
cient names.

The people of this *Syria* were in times past called the *Aramites*. In their language is the translation of the New Testament, called *Syriacke*.

City of
Antioch.

In this Countrey standeth *Antioch*, which was sometimes one of the ancient Patriarks See, and is a City of reckoning unto this day. Here also standeth now the City of *Aleppo*, which is a famous Mart Towne for the Merchandizing of the *Persians*, and others of the East, and for the *Turkes*, and such Countreies as be adjoining. Here standeth also *Tripolis*.

Aleppo.

Tripolis.

The

The South part of *Syria* lying downe toward *Egypt* and *Arabia*, was the place where the Children of *Israel* did dwel, being a Country of small quantity, not 200. Italian miles in length: it was so fruitfull flowing with Milke and Honey, (as the Scripture calleth it) that it did maintaine above thirty Kings ^{Thirty Kings} and their people, before the coming of the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, and was sufficient afterwards to relieve the incredible number of the twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

It is noted of this Countrey, ^{Note.} that whereas by the goodnesse of the Climate wherein it stood, and the fertility of the soyle (but especially by the blessing of God) it was the most fruitfull Land that was in the World: Now our Travellers by experience doe finde the Countrey, in respect of the fruitfulnessse, to be changed, God cursing the Land together with the *Iewes*, the Inhabitants of it. It is observed also for all the Eastern

Easterne parts, that they are not so fertile as they have beene in former Ages, the Earth (as it were) growing old, which is an Argument of the Dissolution to come by the day of Judgement.

*The River
Jordan.*

Through this Countrey doth run the River *Jordan*, which hath heretofore been famous for the fruitfulnessse of the trees standing thereupon, and for the mildnesse of the Ayre, so that (as *Iosephus* writeth) when snow hath been in other places of the Land, about the River it hath been so calme, that men did goe in single thin linnen garments.

Asphaltites.

In this Countrey standeth the Lake, called *Lacus Asphaltites*, because of a kinde of slime called *Bitumen*, or *Asphaltum*, which daily it doth cast up, being of force to joine stones exceeding fast in building: And into this Lake doth the River *Jordan* runne.

Mare mortuum.

This Lake is it which is called *Mare Mortuum*, a Sea because it

it is salt; and *Mortuum*, or *Dead*, for that no living thing is therein. The water thereof is so thicke, that few things will sinke therein, in so much, that *Josephus* saith, that an Oxe having all his legges bound will not sinke into that water.

The nature of this Lake (as it was supposed) was turned into this quality, when God did destroy *Sodome* and *Gomorrhah*, and the Cities adjoining, with fire and brimstone from Heaven: for *Sodome* and the other Cities did stand near unto *Jordan*, and to this *Mare Mortuum*: for the destruction of whom, all that Coast to this day is a witnesse, the Earth smelling of brimstone, being desolate, and yielding no fruit saving apples, which grow with a faire shew to the eye, like other fruit; but as soone as they are rouch'd, do turne presently to soot or ashes, as besides *Josephus*, *Solinus* doth witnesse in his 48 Chapter.

The

Twelve
Tribes of
Israel.

The Land of *Palestina* had for its Inhabitants, all the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*, which were under one Kingdome, till the time *Rehoboam* the Sonne of *Solomon*; But then were they divided into two Kingdomes, ten Tribes being called *Israel*, and two *Judah*, whose chiefe City was called *Ierusalem*.

Ierusalem.

Twelve
Tribes divi-
ded:

The ten Tribes after much Idolatry, were carried prisoners unto *Assyria*, and the Kingdome dissolved, other people being placed in their roome in *Samaria*, and the Country adjoining,

The *Jewes*.

The other two Tribes were properly called the *Jewes*, and their Land *Judea*; which continued long after in *Ierusalem*, and thereabout; till the Captivity of *Babylon*, where they lived for seventy yeares. They were afterward restored, but lived without glory, till the comming of Christ: But since that time for a curse upon them and their children, for putting Christ to death they are scat-

scattered upon the face of the earth, as Runnagates, without certaine Country, King, Priest, or Prophet.

In their chiefe City *Ierusalem*, was the Temple of God, first most gloriously built by *Solomon*; and afterward destroyed by *Nebuchad-^{Ierusalem}nezzar*. By the commandement of *destroyed*.

Cyrus King of *Persia*, was a second Temple built, much more base than the former. For besides the poverty, and smalnesse of it, there wanted five things which were in the former, as the Jewes write. First, the Arke of the Covenant: *Note.* Secondly, the pot of Manna: Thirdly, the Rod of *Aaron*: Fourthly, the two Tables of the Law, written by the finger of God: And fifthly, the fire of the Sacrifice, which came downe from Heaven. *Herod* the Great, an *Edomite* stranger, having gotten the Kingdome, contrary to the Law of *Moses*, and knowing the people to be offended therewithall, to procure their favour, he built a third Temple,

Temple, wherein our Saviour Jesus Christ and his Apostles did teach.

*Jerusalem
twice de-
stroied. 1 By
Nebuchad-
nezzar. 2. By
Vespasian.*

The City of *Jerusalem* was twice taken, and utterly laid desolate: first by *Nebuchadnezzar* at the Captivity of *Babylon*: and secondly, after the death of Christ, by *Vespasian* the Roman (who first began the warres) and by his sonne *Titus*, who was afterward Emperour of *Rome*, who brought such horrible desolation on that City, and the people thereof, by fire, sword and famine, that the like hath not been read in any History. Hee did afterwards put thousands of them (on one some day) to be devoured of the Beasts, which was a cruell custome of the *Romans* Magnificence.

Although Numbers and Times be not superstitiously to be observed (as many foolish imagine) yet it is a matter in this place, not unworthy the noting, which *Josephus* reporteth in his seventh booke and tenth Chapter, *de bello Judaico*, that

that the very same day whereon the Temple was set on fire by the *Babylonians*, was the day whereon the second Temple was set on fire by the *Romanes*, and that was upon the tenth day of *August*.

After this destruction, the Land of *Judea*, and the ruines of *Jerusalem*, were possessed by some of the people adjoining, till that about six hundred yeares since, the *Saracens* did invade it: for expelling of whom from thence, divers French men and other Christians, under the leading of *Godfrey of Bullen*, did assemble themselves, thinking it a great shame, that the *Holy Land* (as they called it) the City of *Jerusalem*, and the place of the Sepulchre of Christ, should be in the hands of Infidels.

This *Godfrey* ruled in *Jerusalem* by the name of a Duke: but his successours after him, for the space of 87. yeares, called themselves Kings of *Jerusalem*: About which time, *Saladine* (who called himselfe King of *Egypt* and *Asia the lesse*) did winne

winne it from the Christians. For the recovery whereof, *Richard* the first, King of England, together with the French King, and the King of *Sicilia*, did goe in person with their Armies, to *Ierusalem*; but although they wonne many things from the Infidels, yet the end was, that the *Saracens* did retaine the **H O L Y L A N D.**

Roger Hoveden, in the Life of *Henry* the second King of England, doth give this memorable note, that at that time when the City of *Ierusalem* and *Antioch*, were taken out of the hands of the *Pagans*, by the meanes of *Godfrey* of *Bullen*, and others of his Company, the Pope of *Rome* that then was, was called *Urbanus*; the Patriarch of *Ierusalem*, *Heraclius*; and the Roman Emperour *Fredericke*; and at the same time when the said *Ierusalem* was recovered againe by *Saladine*, the Popes name was *Urbanus*; the Patriarke *Ierusalem*, *Heraclius*, and the Roman Emperour *Fredericke*.

The

The whole Countrey and City of *Jerusalem* are now in the dominion of the *Turke*, who notwithstanding for a great tribute doth suffer many Christians to abide there.

There are now therefore two or more Monasteries and Religious houses, where Fryars do abide, and make a good commodity of shewing the Sepulchre of Christ, and other Monuments unto such Christian Pilgrims as do use superstitiously to goe in pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*.

The King of *Spain* was wont to call himielfe King of *Jerusalem*.

Of Arabia.

NExt unto the *Holy Land*, *Arabia* lieth the great Country of bounded, *Arabia*, having on the North part, *Palestina*, and *Mesopotamia*; on the East side the Gulph of *Persia*; on the South,

G

the

the maine Ocean of *India* or *Ethiopia*: on the West *Egypt*, and the great Bay, called *Sinus Arabicus*, or the Red Sea.

Arabia divided into three parts.

This Country is divided into three parts: North part whereof is called *Arabia Deserta*, the South part, which is the greatest, is named *Arabia Felix*: and the middle betweene both, that (which for the abundance of Rocks and stones) is called *Arabia Petraea*, or *Petrosa*.

Of the Desert of Arabia.

The Desert of *Arabia*, is that place in the which God after the deliverance of the *Israelites* from *Egypt*, by passing thorow the Red Sea, did keep his people under *Moses*, for forty yeares, because of their rebellion; feeding them in the mean time with *Manna* from Heaven; and sometimes with water miraculously drawn out of dry Rocks: for the Countrey hath very little water, almost no trees, and is utterly unfit for tillage or corne.

There are no Townes nor inhabitants

bitants of this Deſart: in *Arabia* *Petroſa* are ſome, but not many.

Arabia Felix, for fruitfulneſſe of ground, and convenience ſtanding every way toward the Sea, is one of the beſt Countries of the world: and the principall cauſe why it is called *Felix*, is, for that it yieldeth many things in abundance, which in other parts of the world are not to be had; as Frankincenſe eſpecially, the moſt precious Balmeſ, Myrrhe, and many other both Fruits and Spices, and yieldeth withall, ſtore of ſome precious ſtones.

When *Alexander* the great was young, after the manner of the *Macedonians*, hee was to put Incenſe upon an Altar; pouring on great ſtore of Frankincenſe, one of the Nobility of his Countrey told him, that hee was too prodigall of that ſweer perfume; and that hee ſhould make ſpare, untill he had conquered the Land wherein the Frankincenſe did grow. But when *Alexander* after-

ward had taken *Arabia*, and had possession thereof, hee sent a ship load of Frankincense to the Noble man, and bad him serve the gods plentifully, and not offer Incense miserably.

*Mahomet
borne in
Arabia.*

This is that Countrey wherein *Mahomet* was borne, who being of meane parentage, was brought up in his youth in the trade of Merchandile; but afterward joyn- ing himselfe with thieves and rob- bers, his life wasto rob such Mer- chants as passed thorow *Arabia*; and to this purpose having gotten together many of his own Coun- trey-men, hee had afterward a whole legion or more of the *Roman* Souldiers, who being offen- ded with *Heraclius* the *Romane* Emperour, for want of their pay, joined themselves to him; so that at length hee had a great Army, wherewith hee spoiled the Coun- tries adjoining: And this was a- bout the yeare of Christ 600.

To maintaine his credit and au- thority with his owne men, he tai- ned

ned that hee had conference with the Holy Ghost, at such times as he was troubled with the falling sicknesse: and accordingly he ordained a new religion, consisting partly of Jewish Ceremonies, and partly of Christian Doctrine, and some other things of his owne invention, that he might inveigle both Jewes and Christians, and yet by his own fancy distinguish his owne followers from both.

The Booke of his Religion is called the *Alcoran*. The people which are Sectaries (whereas indeed they came of *Hagar*, the Hand maid of *Sarah*, *Abrahams* wife, and therefore should of her be called *Ishmaelites* or *Hagarens*) because they would not seeme to come of a bond-woman, and from him whom they suppose a bastard; they terme themselves *Saracens*, as comming from *Sarah*; they are called by some Writers, *Arabians* instead of *Saracens*, their name being drawn from their first Country.

*The Turks
Religion.*

Mahomet did take something of his doctrine both from the Jewes and Christians : as that there is but one God ; that there is a life eternal in another world ; and the ten Commandements, which they doe admit and beleeve : but from the Jewes alone, the false Prophet did borrow divers things, as that all his males should be circumcised ; that they should eat no swines flesh ; that they should oftentimes bathe, purge and wash themselves ; which divers of their people, which are more religious than the ordinary sort, doe five times in the day, and therefore they have nere to their Churches and Houses of Devotion divers Baths, whereinto when they have entred and washed themselves, they doe perswade themselves that they are as cleare from sinne, as they were the first day they were borne.

*The City
Mecha.*

In this Country of Arabia standeth a City called *Mecha*, where is the place where *Mahomet* was buried, and in remembrance of him there

there is builded a great Temple, unto which the *Turkes* and *Saracens* yearely goe on pilgrimage, (as some Christians doe to the *Holy Land*). For they account *Mahomet* to bee the greatest Prophet that ever came into the world; saying that there were three great Prophets, *Moses*, *Christ*, and *Mahomet*: and as the doctrine of *Moses* was better by *Christ*, so the doctrine of *Christ* is amended by *Mahomet*. In this respect as we reckon the computation of our yeares from the incarnation of *Christ*, so the *Saracens* account theirs from the time of *Mahomet*.

The *Turkes*, whose fame began now about 3000 yeares since, have imbraced the opinions and religion of the *Saracens*, concerning *Mahomet*. Some of our Christians doe report, that *Medina* City, standing three daies journey from *Mecha*, is the place where *Mahomet* was buried, and that by order from him selfe, his body was put into an

Iron Coffin, which being carried into a Temple, the rooſe or vault whereof was made of Adamant, or perhaps of the Loadſtone, is attracted unto the top of the vault, and there hangeth, being ſupported by nothing. But there is no certainty of this Narration.

The blaſphemous prophecy of Mahomet.

This falſe Prophet (as *Lodovicus Vives, de veritate fidei*, doth write) being deſirous in ſome ſort to imitate Chriſt Jeſus, who foretold that hee ſhould riſe againe within the ſpace of 3. dayes, did give out that himſelfe ſhould riſe againe; but he appointed a larger time, that was after 800. yeares, and yet that time alſo is expired, but we heare no newes of the reſurrection of *Mahomet*. As the Devill hath ever ſome device to blinde the eyes of unbelievers, ſo he hath ſuffered it to be reported and credited among the *Turkes*, that as *Moses* did allude to the comming of Chriſt, ſo Chriſt did foretell ſomewhat of the appearing of *Mahomet*. Whereupon it is ordinarily received among them,

them, that when *Christ*, in *St Johns* Gospell, did say, *That although he departed, he would send them a Comforter*, it was added in the Text, and that shall be *Mahomet*: But that the Christians in malice to them, have rased out those words.

Their own bookes doe mention that *Mahomet* (while hee lived) was much given to lasciviousnesse, *Mahomet a lascivious person.* and all uncleannesse of body, even with very beasts; and his followers are so senselesse, that in imitation of him, they thinke no such wickednesse to be unlawfull: For they are utterly unlearned, and most receive whatsoever is delivered unto them out of the *Alcaron*, *Mahomet* having made it a matter of death to dispute, list, or call in question any thing which is written in his Law.

On the West side of *Ar. bia*, between that and *Egypt*, lieth the Gulph called of the Country, *Sinus Arabicus*; by some, *Mare Erythraeum*, but commonly the *Red Sea*, *The red sea.* not from the rednesse of the water,

but because the land and banks
thereabout, are (in colour) red. This
is the Sea, through the which (by
Moses the people of *Israel* were led,
when they fled out of *Egypt* from
Pharaoh, God causing by his power,
the water to stand on both sides
of them, that they passed through
as on dry land.

This is that Sea, through which
the spices of the East Indies were in
times past brought to *Alexandria* in
Egypt, and from thence dispersed in-
to Christendome by the *Venetians*:
which spices, and Apothecaries
drugs, are found to be farre worse
than before time they were, by
reason of the great moisture which
they take on the water, by reason of
the long navigation of the *Portu-
gals*, by the back parts of *Africa*.

This is the sea, through the which
Solomon did send for his gold, and
other precious Merchandise unto
the East Indies, and not to the
West-Indies, as some lately have
disputed. Whereout the vanity of
that opinion may appeare that *A-*

merica

merica and the West Indies, were known in the time of Solomon. For if he had sent thither, his course had been along the *Mediterranean*, and through the straits of *Gibraltar*, commonly called *Fretum Herculi-um*, between *Spain* and *Barbary*: But the Scripture telleth, that the Navy which Solomon sent forth, was built at *Ezion Geber*, which is there also said to stand on the Red Sea. So his course might be East-ward or South-ward, and not West-ward.

In the Desert of *Arabia*, is the Mount *Horeb*, which by some is supposed to be the same that is cal-^{Mount} led Mount *Sinai*, where they think ^{Horeb.} it was that *Abraham* should have offered up his sonne *Isaac*. But this is certaine, that it is the place where God in the wilderness did give unto the people of *Israel* his Law of the ten Commandements, in thundering, lightning, and great earth quake, in most fearefull manner.

Of Africke and Egypt.

Situation of
Africke.

FROM *Arabia* and *Palestina*, toward the West lyeth *Africke*, having on the North side, from the one end of it to the other, the *Mediterranean* sea. The greatest part of which Country, although it hath been guessed at by Writers in former time, yet because of the great heat of it, lying for the most part of it under the *Zona Torrida*, and for the Wilder-nesses therein it was in former time supposed by many, not to be much inhabited: but of certainty by all, to be very little discovered; till the *Portugals* of late began their navigation on the backe side of *Africa* to the *East Indies*. So exact a description is therefore not to be looked for, as hath been of *Asia* and *Europe*.

The Country
of Egypt.

Joining to the *Holy Land*, by a little *Istmos*, in the Countrey of *Egypt*, which is a land as fruitfull as any

any almost in the world, although in these daies it doth not answer to the fertility of former times.

This is that which in the time of *Joseph* did relieve *Canaan*, with corne, and the family of *Jacob*, which did so multiply in the land of *Egypt*, that they were grown to a huge multitude, when *God* by *Moses* did deliver them thence.

This Country did yield exceeding abundance of corne unto the City of *Rome*, whereupon *Egypt* as well as *Sicilia*, was commonly called *Horreum populi Romani*. In fertility.

It is observed from all antiquity, that almost never any raine did fall in the land of *Egypt*. Whereupon the raining with thunder and lightning & fire running on the ground was so much more strange when *God* plagued *Pharaoh* in the daies of *Moses*: But the flowing of the River *Nilus* over all the Countrey, their Cities onely, and some few hills excepted, doth so water the Earth, that it bringeth forth fruit abundantly.

| The

The flowing
of *Nilus*.

The flowing of which river yearly, is one of the greatest miracles of the world, no man being able to yield a sufficient and assured reason thereof; although in *Herodotus* and *Diodorus Siculus*, many probable causes and opinions are assigned thereof.

That there doth not use any rain to fall in *Egypt*, besides other heathen testimonies, and experiences of Travellers, may be gathered out of the Scripture, for in the 10. Chapter of *Deuteronomy*, God doth make an Antithesis between the Land of *Canaan*, and *Egypt*, saying that *Egypt* was watered as a man would water a garden of herbes, that is to say, by the hand: But they should come into a Land which had hills and mountaines, and which was watered with the raine of Heaven: and yet some have written, that ever now and then there is mists in *Egypt*, which yield, though not raine, yet a pretty dew.

It is noted of this River, that if
in

in ordinary places it doe flow under the height of fifteen cubits, that then for want of moisture, the earth is not fruitfull, and if it doe flow above seventeen cubits, that there is like to be a dearth, by reason of the abundance of moisture, the water lying longer on the Land than the inhabitants do desire.

It is most probably conjectured, that the falling and melting of snow from those hills which bee called *Lund Montes*, doe make the increase of the River *Nilus*. And the custome of the people in the Southerne parts of *Arabia* is, that they doe receive into ponds and dams, the water that doth hastily fall, and the same they let out with sluices, some after some, which causeth it ordinarily to come down into the plaines of *Egypt*.

For the keeping up of these Dammes, the Countrey of *Egypt* hath time out of mind paid a great tribute to *Prester-John*: Which when of late it was denied by the
Turke,

Turke, *Prefter John* caused all the *Suces* to be let go on the sudden; whereby he marvellously annoied, and drowned up a great part of the Countrey of *Egypt*.

Learning

very ancient
in *Egypt*.

In *Egypt* learning hath been very ancient, but especially the knowledge of *Astronomy* and *Mathematicks*; whereof before the time of *Tully*, their Priests would report, that they had the discent of 1500 yeares exactly recorded with observations *Astrologically*; which as it is a fable, unlesse they do reckon their yeares by the Moone, as some suppose they did every month for a yeare, so it doth argue knowledge to have been among them very ancient.

Their Priests had among them a kinde of writing and describing of things by picture, which they did call their *Hieroglyphica*.

Their Pyramides one of
the wonders
of the world

This in times past was a Kingdome, and by the Kings thereof were built those great *Pyramides* which were held to bee one of the seven wonders of the world, being mighty

mighty huge buildings, erected of exceeding height, for to shew the magnificence of their founders.

There is part of two or three of them remaining unto this day.

Divers learned men are at this day of opinion, that when the children of *Israel* were in *Egypt*, and so oppressed by *Pharaoh*, as is mentioned in the beginning of the booke of *Exodus*, their labour in burning of bricke, was partly employed to the erecting of some of those *Pyramides*, but the scripture doth onely mention walling of Cities.

The founders of these *Pyramides* were commonly buried in, or under them: and it is not unfit to remember, that the Kings, and great men of *Egypt*, had much cost bestowed upon them after they were dead.

For in as much as *Arabia* was neare unto them, when they had most precious balmes, and other costly Spices, they did with charge embalme their dead, and that with
such

such curious art, that the flesh thereof and the skin, will remaine unputrified for diuers hundred years: and learned men think thousands of yeares: Whereof experiments are plentifully at this day, by the whole bodies, hands, or other parts, which by Merchants are now brought from thence, and doth make the *Mummies* which the Apothetaries use: the colour being very black, and the flesh cleaue unto the bones.

Moses doth speak of this, which he saith, that *Jacob* was embalmed by the Physitiars: after the manner of embalming of the *Egyptians*. But this manner of embalming is ceased long since in Egypt.

The City
Memphis.

In Egypt did stand the great City *Memphis*, which at this day is called *Caire*, one of the famous Cities of the East.

Here did *Alexander* build that City, which unto this day is of his name, called *Alexandria*: being now the greatest City of Merchandize

chandize in all *Egypt*: of which *Ammianus Marcellinus* doth observe, that there was never any, or almost have ever been, but that once in the day the Sun hath beene ever seen to shine over *Alexandria*. This City was one of the foure Patriarchall sees, which were appointed in the first *Nicene* Council.

This Country was governed by Good Lawes a King, as long agoe as almost any made by the Countrey in the World, Here reigned King of *Amasis*, who made those good *Egypt*. Lawes spoken of by *Herodotus*, and *Diodorus Siculus*: in whose writings the ancient customes of the *Egyptians* are worthy to be read.

After *Alexanders* time, *Ptolomeus* one of his Captaines, had this Kingdome, of whom all his successors were called *Ptolomeis*, as before time all their Kings were called *Pharaohs*, they continued long friends, and in league with the people of *Rome*, till the time of *Julius Caesar*, but afterwards they were

were subjects to the *Romanes*, till the Empire did decay.

When they had withdrawne themselves from the *Romanes* government, they set up a Prince of their owne, whom they termed the *Sultan* or *Souldan* of *Egypt*; of whom, about 400. yeares since, *Saladine* was one. But when the race of these were out, the *Mamulucks* (who were the guard of the *Sultaine*, as the *Janizaries* be to the *Turke*) appointed a Prince at their pleasure, till that now, about an 100. yeares ago or lesse, the *Turke Soliman* possessed himselfe with the sole government of the Countrey: so that at this day *Egypt* is wholly under the *Turke*.

There bee Christians that now live in *Egypt*, paying their tribute unto the *Turke*, as others doe now also in *Gracia*.

Aeneas Sylvius doth report in his History, *de mundo universo*, cap. 60. that divers did goe about to dig through that little *Istmos* or strait, which at the top of the *Red Sea*, doth

doth joine *Egypt* to some part either of *Arabia*, or of the *Holy Land*; imagining the labour not to be great, in as much as they conceived the space of ground to be no more then one thousand five hundred furlongs. *Sesostrie* the King of *Egypt* (as he saith) did first attempt this. Secondly, *Darius*, the great Monarke of the *Persians*. Thirdly *Ptolomy*, one of the Kings of *Egypt*, who drew a ditch a 100. foot broad, 30. foot deepe, and 37. miles and a halfe long; but when he intended to goe forward, hee was forced to cease, for fear of inundation, & over-flowing the whole land of *Egypt*; the Red Sea being found to bee higher (by three Cubites) than the ordinary plaine of *Egypt* was. But *Pliny* affirmeth, that the digging was given over, lest the Sea being let in, should marre the water of *Nilus*, which alone doth yield drinke to the *Egyptians*.

Por. Maffaus in his *Indian History*, doth tell, that there was a *Portugal* also

also, that of late yeares, had a conceit to have had this work finished, that so hee might have made the third part of the old known world *Africa*, to have been an Hand compassed round with the Sea.

Men commonly in the description of *Egypt*, doe report that whole Country to stand in *Africke*, but if we will speake exactly, and repute *Nilus* to bee the bound between *Asia* and *Africa*, we must then acknowledge that the Easternne part of *Egypt*, from *Nilus*, and so forward to the Red Sea, doth lye in *Asia* which is observed by *Peter Martyr* in that pretty Treatise of his *Delegationis Babylonica*.

Although this Country of *Egypt* doth stand in the selfe same Climate that *Mauritania* doth, yet the inhabitants there are not black, but rather dunne, or tawny. Of which colour *Cleopatra* was observed to be, who by incitement, so won the love of *Julius Caesar*, and *Antonie*. And of that colour doe those runnagates (by devices make themselves

selves to be) who go up and down
the world under the name of *Egyptians*, being indeed but counterfeiters,
and the refuse of rascality of many
Nations.

Of Cyrene, and Africke the lesse.

ON the West side of *Egypt*, lying along the *Mediterranean*, is a Countrey
which was called in old
time *Cyrene*, wherein did stand that
Oracle which was so famous in the
time of *Alexander the Great*, cal-
led by the name of the Temple or
Oracle of *Jupiter Hammon*, whi-
ther when *Alexander* did repaire,
as to take counsell of himselfe, and
his successe, the Priests being be-
fore taught what they should say,
did flatteringly confesse him to be
the Sonne of God, and that he was
to be adored: so that as the Ora-
cle of *Delphos*, and some other,
were

*The Country
of Cyrene.*

were plaine delusions of Sathan, who did raigne in that darke time of ignorance: so this of *Jupiter Hammon*, may be well supposed to be nothing elie but a coulenage of the Priests.

In this Country, and all neare about where the Oracle stood, are very great wildernesses: where did appeare to *Alexander* for foure daies journey, neither Grasse, Tree, Water, Mar, Bird, nor Beast; but onely a deep kind of Sand; so that he was enforced to carry water with him for himselfe and his company (and all other provision) on Camels backs.

At this day, this Countrey hath lost his old name, and is reckoned as a part of *Egypt*, and lieth under the *Turke*.

In dry Countreys, as in *Africa*, and the Wilderness of *Arabia*, they have much use of Camels. First, because they can carry a huge burthen of water and other provision. Secondly, because that themselves will goe a long time without drinke,

drinke travelling (as *Solinus* writeth) foure daies together without it, but then drinking excessively, and that especially of muddy and puddle water: And thirdly, because that in an extremity, those that travell with them do let them blood in a veine, and sucke out the blood; whereby as the owner is much relieved, so the Camell is little the worie.

Westward from this Countrey, along the *Mediterranian*, lieth that which in an ient time was called *Africa minor*: for as in *Asia* one part above another, was by an excellen. ie called *Asia* or *Asia the lesse*, so this part of *Africa*, was termed by the *Romans*, sometimes *Africa* simp'y, some *Africke the lesse*.

In this Countrey did stand that place so famous, mentioned by *Salust*, under the name of *Philionorum arce*; which was the bound in that time, betweene *Africke* and *Cyrene*.

On the North and East part,
H here-

hereof, in the Sea neere unto the shore, was the Quick-sand, which in times past did destroy so many ships, and was called *Syrtis magna* as also on the North and West part, was the other sand called *Syrtis parva*. Some part of this Countrey was heretofore under the *Sul-tan* of Egypt, whose Dominion did extend it selfe so farre to the West, and there was divided from the Kingdome of *Tunis*: but it is now wholly under the *Turke*, and is commonly reputed as a part of *Barbary*. For now, by a generall name, from the confines of *Cyrene* unto the West, as farre as *Hercules* Pillar, is called *Barbary*; though it containe in it divers Kingdomes, as *Tunis*, *Fessa*, and *Morocco*.

Of Mauritania and Casariensis.

A Part of that Countrey, which by a generall name is called at this day *Barbary*, hath in old time been called *Mauritania*, which was divided

ded into two parts : The East part whereof next to *Africa minor*, was called by the *Romanes*, *Mauritania Casariensis*, as the other was called *Mauritania Tingitania*. In *Mauritania Casariensis* was the Countrey of *Numidia*, the people whereof were used in the warres of the *Carthaginians*, as Light-horse men, and for all nimble services were very active.

In the East part of this Country standing in the Sea, was that famous City of *Carthage*, supposed to be built by *Dido*, who came from *Tyres*. *Carthage a famous City*

This City was it, which for the space of some hundred yeares contended with *Rome* for the Empire of the world. In the *Romane* histories are recorded the great warres which the people of *Rome* had with the City of *Carthage*.

In the first war of the three, the contention was for the *Iles* of *Sicilia*, *Corfica*, and *Sardinia*: when the victory fell to the *Romans*, and the *Carthaginians* were glad to re-
H 2 deeme

deem their peace with the leaving of thoſe Ilands.

The ſecond warre was begun by *Hanniball*, who brake the league, and after he had taken ſome part of *Spaine* from the *Romanes*, and ſacked *Saguntum*, a City of their friends, came firſt over the *Pyrenæ* hills to *France*, then over the *Alpes* to *Italy*, where he overthrew the *Romanes* in three great battels, and much endangered their eſtate; he continued in *Italy* with his Army, ſixteen yeares, till *Scipio* attempting on *Carthage*, forced *Hanniball* to returne to reſcue his owne Countrey. There was *Hanniball* overthrowne, and his City put to a great penſion by *Scipio*, who for his victory there, was named *Aſfricanus*.

In the third warre (becauſe the people of *Carthage* ſtill brake the league) their City was razed to the very ground by the earneſt and continuall counſell of *Caro* the elder, fearing evermore ſo dangerous a Neighbour, though *Scipio*
Nafica

Nasica counsell'd to the contrary; fearing lest if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the *Romanes* would grow either to idlenesse, or civill dissention; which after they did. It is reported of *Cato*, that he never spake his judgement of any thing in the Senate, but his conclusion was thus: Thus I thinke for this matter, and withall, that *Carthage* is to be razed down. And *Scipio Nasica* would reply in his conclusion: Thus I thinke for this matter, and withall that *Carthage* is not to be razed downe.

Livy reporteth, that the way whereby *Cato* prevailed that *Carthage* should be razed downe, was this; while the question was very hot, hee bringeth into the Senate-house greene Figs, and let the Senators understand, that the same day three weekes, those figs were growing in *Carthage* Town: whereby hee made manifest unto them, that it was possible that an Army might be convey'd from *Carthage* to *Rome* in so short a time, as that

they would not bee able (on a sudden, to refitt, and fo *Rome* might be surprized: whereby they all concluded, that it was no safety for their City, to have fo bad a neighbor fo near unto them.

In this Country toward the West, not farre from *Carthage* flood *Utica*, whereof the younger *Cato* was termed *Cato Uticensis*, because hee killed himfelfe there in the Civill warres betwixt *Caesar* and *Pompey*, because he would not come within the hands of his enemy *Caesar*.

Not far from thence Westward, standeth *Hippo*, which was the City where *S. Augustine* was Bishop.

This whole Countrey (at this day) is called the Kingdome of *Tunis*; the King whereof, is a kind of fpendary unto the Turke: the people that inhabit there, are generally *Saracens*, and doe professe *Mahomet*.

Some doe write that *Tunis* standeth in the very place where old *Carthage* was; which is not fo, but

is

is situated very neare unto the old
ruines of the other. Against the
King of *Tunis*, *Charles* the fifth had
some of his warres by Sea.

Of Mauritania Tingitania

THE other part of *Barbary*
that lyeth along the *Me-*
diterranean, farthest into
the West, was called in old
time *Mauritana Tingitana*. The
people of which Countrey were
those which almost in all the old hi-
stories were called by the name of
Mauri; Those of the other *Mauri-*
tania being rather termed *Nunidia*

Into the Northwest part thereof
did *Hercules* come, and there set
up one of his Pillars, which answe-
reth to the other in *Spain*, they both
being at the straits of *Gibraltar*, in
times past called *Fretum Herculeum*
On the South part thereof, lay the
Kingdome of *Bocchus*, which in the
time of *Marius* had so much to do
with the *Romans*. In the west part of *Bocchus*,
The King-
dome of

Atlas minor This *Mauritania* standeth on the hill called *Atlas minor*; and on the *Atlas major* South part is the great hill called *Atlas major*; whereof the maine Ocean which lyeth between *Mauritania* and *America*. is called *mare Atlantum*. This hill is so high, that unto those who stood on the bottom of it, it seemed to touch heaven with his shoulders.

This Country hath been long inhabited by the *Saracens*; who from thence finding it to bee but a short passage into *Spaine*, did goe over (now seven hundred yeares ago) and possessed there the kingdom of *Granado*, on the South side of *Spain*, till they were thence expelled by *Ferdinandus*, and *Elizabeth*, or *Izabell*, King and Queen of *Castile*. In this Countrey since that time, have the Spaniards taken some Cities and Holds; and so also have the Portugals: which by the divers event of victory, have often been lost and won by them.

Here it was that the Emperour
Charles

Charles the fifth, had divers of his great warres against the *Moores*, as well as in the Kingdome of *Tunis*: For the assistance of one who claimed to bee King of a part of this Country, did *Sebastian* the King of *Portugall* goe with all his power into *Africa*, in the yeare 1578. where unadvisedly bearing himselfe, he was slaine, together with two other the same day, who claimed to bee Kings; so that there it was that true battell was fought, whereof it was said, that three Kings died in one day: which battel is called the battell of *Alcazar*, and was the ruine of the Kingdome of *Portugall*, and the cause of the uniting it to the Crowne of *Spain*. Astrologers did suppose, that the blazing *Starre* which appeared the yeare before, did signifie that ill event.

This whole Country doth maintaine in it, besides some Imperiall government, two absolute Kingdomes: the one of *Fez*, or *Fez*, which lyeth on the North part to-

The King.
dome of
Morocco.

ward the Mediterranean and Spain: the other is the Kingdome of Morocco, which lyeth from above the hill *Atlas minor*, to the South and West part of *Mauritania*. These are both *Saracens*, as be also their people; holding true league with the Turke, and with some other Christian Princes; a league onely for Trafficke and Merchandize.

A brutish
cruelty used
in this coun-
try.

It may be doubted whether it was in this *Mauritania Tingitana*, or rather but near unto it, in *Mauritania Cesariensis*, that which *Saint Augustine* in his booke *De doctrina Christiana*, doth of his owne knowledge report, that in a City of that Country was this brutish cruelty, that once in the yeare (for certaine daies) the Inhabitants of the place did assemble themselves into wide and large fields, & there divided themselves each from other, so that perhaps the Fathers were on one side, and the children or brother; on the other; and did throw stones with such violence that

that many were hurt, and divers killed with the fury of that assault.

But S. *Augustine* telleth, that he detesting the brutishnesse thereof, did make a most eloquent and elaborate Oration or Sermon unto them: whereby hee did prevaile with those of the City where hee was, that they gave over that foolish and rude exercise: Yet *Leo Affricanus*, who lived about a hundred yeares since, and in his owne person travelled over the greatest part of *Africke*, doth write in his description of *Africke*, that in one place of the Kingdome of *Pez*, this barbarous custome is yet retained.

*Of the other Countries of Africke,
lying neare the Sea.*

FROM beyond the hill *Atlas* major, unto the South of *Africke*, is nothing (almost in Antiquity) worthy the reading: and those things which are written for the most part, are fables: For towards the South part
of

of *Africke*, as well as towards the North parts of Europe and *Asia*, be supposed to bee men of strange shapes, as some with Dogs heads, some without heads, and some with one foot alone, which was very huge, and such like; which that counterfeit Fryer (who writ that book which is counted Saint *Augustines*, *ad fratres in Eremitis*; and who would gladly father upon Saint *Augustine* the erecting of the *Augustine* Fryers) doth say, that he saw travelling downe from *Hippo*, Southward in *Africa*: But as the Asse in *Aesope*, which was cloathed in the Lyons skin. did by his long ears shew himselve to be an Ass, and not a Lyon; so this foolish fellow, by his lying, doth shew himselve to bee a counterfeit, and not Saint *Augustine*.

In the new Writers there are some few things to be observed: as first, that all the people in generall to the South, lying with the *Zona Torrida*, are not onely blackish like the Moor, but are exceeding blacke.

And

And therefore as in old time by an excellency, some of them are called *Nigrita*, so at this day they are named Negro's, as then whom no men are blacker.

Secondly, the Inhabitants of all these parts which border on the Sea coast, even unto *Caput bonæ spei*, have been Gentiles, adoring Images and foolish shapes for their Gods, neither hearing of Christ, nor beleiving on *Mahomet*, till such time as the *Portugals* coming among them, have professed Christ for themselves, but have won few of the people to embrace their Religion.

Their Religion. The Portugals have there settled themselves.

Thirdly, that the *Portugals* passing along *Africa* to the *East Indies*, have settled themselves in many places of those Countries, building Castles and Townes for their own safety, and to keep the people in subjection, to their great commodities.

One of the first Countries famous beyond *Morocco*, is *Guinea*, which we call *Ginnie*, within the

The Country of Guinea.

com-

Their commodities for Trade.

compasse whereof, lyeth the Cape, called the *Cape Verde*, and the other; the *Cape* of the three points; and the Towne and Castle named *Sierta Liona*, at which place (as commonly all Travellers do touch that doe passe that way for fresh water and other ship-provision) our English men have found trafficke into the parts of this Countrey, where their greatest commodity is Gold, and Elephants teeth: of both which there is good store.

The Kingdome of Congo.

Beyond that, toward the South, not farre from the *Equinoctiall*, lyeth the Kingdome of *Congo*, commonly called *Mani-congo*. Where the *Portugals* at their first arrivall finding the people to be Heathens without God, did induce them to a profession of *Christ*, and to bee baptized in great abundance, allowing of the principles of Religion, untill such time as the Priest did teach them to lead their lives according to their profession; which the most part of them in no case endu-

enduring, they returned back again to their Gentilisme.

Their Religion.

Beyond *Mani-congo* so farre to the South, as almost ten degrees beyond the Tropicke of *Capricorne*, lyeth the Lands end; which is a promontory, now called *Caput bonæ spei*, which *Vascus Gama* the Portugall did discover, and so called it, because he had there good hope that the Land did turn to the North; and that following the course thereof hee might bee brought to *Arabia* and *Persia*, but especially to *Calecut* in India. Which course, when himselfe and other of his Countrey-men after him did follow, they found on the coast up towards *Arabia*, the Kingdome of *Mosambique*, *Melinda*, *Magadazo*, and others; whose people were all Gentiles, and now are in league with the Portugals, who have built divers holds for their safety. Of which Countries, and manners of the people, he that listeth to reade, may finde much in the History of *Osorius*, and *Petrus Maffaus*;

Maffem; but there is no matter of any great importance.

*The King-
dome of Mo-
nomotapa.*

*Their Re-
ligion.*

Beyond the Cape toward the North, before you come to *Mosambique*, between the Rivers of *Cuama*, and *Sancto Spirito*, lyes the Kingdome of *Monomotapa*, where the *Portugals* also have arrived, and so much was done there by the preaching of *Gonsalvo de Silva*, a Jesuite, that the King and Queen of that Countrey with many others were converted from Gentilisme to Christianity, and baptized: But Certaine Mahumetans incensing the King thereof afterwards against the *Portugals*, made him to revolt from his Religion, and to put to death this Jesuite and divers others. Which fact of his the *Portugals* assaying to revenge with an Army sent for out of *Portugall*, they profited little against him, but were themselves consumed by the discommodities of the Countrey, and the distemperature of the aire.

There are also other Kingdomes
in

in this part of *Africke*; of whom we know little besides their names and site in generall, as *Adel*, *Monomugi*, *Angola*, and therefore it shall be sufficient to have named them in a word.

The Kingdome of Adel, &c.

Of Abissines, and the Empire of Prester John.

IN the Inland of *Africke*, lyeth a very large Countsey, extending it selfe on the East, to some part of the Red Sea, on the South to the Kingdome of *Molinda*, and a great way farther, on the North to *Egypt*; on the West to *Manicongo*. The people whereof are called *Abissini*; and it selfe the dominion of him, whom we commonly call in English *Prester John*; but in Latin some terme him *Pretiosus Johannes*, but the most part *Presbyter Johannes*, writing of him. As he is a Prince absolute, so hee hath also a Priest-like or Patriarchal function and jurisdiction among them. This is a very

The Situation of the Empire of Prester John

One of the greatest in the world.

very mighty Prince, and reputed to be one of the greatest Emperors in the world.

What was known of this Countrey in former time, was knowne under the name of *Ethiopia*, but the voyages of the Portugals in these late daies, have best described it. The people therefore are Christians, as is also the Prince, but differing in many things from the West Church; and in no sort acknowledging any supreme Prerogative of the Bishop of *Rome*. It is thought that they have retained Christianity even from the time of our Saviour, being supposed to be converted by the Chamberlaine of *Candace* the Queene of *Ethiopia*, who was instructed concerning Christ, by *Philip* the Evangelist in the *Acts* of the Apostles. *Eusebius* in his Ecclesiasticall story doth make mention of this. But they doe to this day retaine Circumcision: whereof the reason may be, that the *Eunuch* (their Converter) not having any further conference with

with the Apostle, nor any else with him, did receive the ceremonies of the Church imperfectly, retaining Circumcision: which among the Jewes was not abolished, when he had conference with *Philp*.

Within the dominion of *Prefter John*, are the mountaines commonly called *Luna montes*: where is the first Well-spring and rising of the river *Nilus*: yet there are that fetch the head of this River out of a certaine great Lake toward the South, called *Zembre*: out of which toward the West, runnes the River of *Zaire*, into the Kingdome of *Mani-congo*; The River of *Zuama* or *Cuama*, towards the South, to the Kingdome of *Manomotapa*, or *Benomotapa*, as this River *Nilus* towards the North, through the Kingdome of the *Abissines* to *Egypt*, which River running violently along this Countrey, and sometimes hastily increasing by the melting of much snow from the Mountaines, would over-runne and

*The Abis-
sines drown-
ed Egypt.*

and drown a great part of *Egypt*, but that it is flaked by many ponds, dammes and sluces, which are within the Dominion of *Prestor John*. And in respect hereof, for the maintenance of these the Princes of *Egypt* have paid unto the Governour of the *Abissines*, a great Tribute time out of mind: which of late the great Turke supposing it to be a custome needlesse, did deny; till the people of the *Abissines* by commandement of their Prince, did breake downe their dams, and drowning *Egypt*, did enforce the Turke to continue his pay, and to give much money for the making of them, very earnestly to his great charge, desiring a peace.

*The River
Nigar.*

In this Countrey also of *Prestor John*, is the rising of the famous River *Nigar*, supposed to have in it the most and the best precious stones of any River in the world, which rising likewise out of a great Lake out of that Mount, after it hath runne a good space hideth it selfe

selfe for the space of 60. miles under ground, then appearing againe after it hath runne somewhat further, makes a great Lake, and againe after a great tract, another; and at last after a long course, falls at Cape Verde, into the Atlantick sea.

Ortelius in his larger Maps, describes it falling into the Sea, like *Nilus* in *Egypt*, with seven streames or *Ostia*: but those that travell these parts say, that there are only some Bayes, but there is no River in those parts running into the Sea, but *Senega*.

There be other Countries in *Africke*, as *Agtsimba*, *Libia interior*, *Nubia*, and others, of whom nothing is famous: but this may be said of *Africke* in generall, that it bringeth forth store of all sorts of wild Beasts, as Elephants, Lyons, Panthers, Tygers, and the like: yea, according to the Proverbe, *Africa semper aliquid oportet novum*; Oftentimes, new and strange shapes of wild Beasts are brought forth there; the reason whereof is

is, that the Countrey being very hot, and full of Wildernesses, which have in them little water, the Beasts of all sorts being enforced to meet at those few watering places that be, where oftentimes contrary kindes have conjunction the one with the other: so that there ariseth a new kind of Species which taketh part of both. Such a one is the Leopard, begotten of the Lyon, and the Beast called *Pardus*, and somewhat resembling either of them. And thus farre of *Africke*.

Of the Northern Islands.

THE Islands that do lye in the North, are in number almost infinite: the chiefe of them only shall be briefly touched. Very farre to the North in the same Climate also with *Sweden*, that is, under the circle Arctike, lyeth an Island called in old time *Thule*, which was then sup-

supposed to be the farthest part of the world Northward, and therefore is called by *Virgil*, *Ultima Thule*. The Countrey is cold, the people barbarous, and yieldeth little commodity, saving Hawkes; in some part of the yeare there is no night at all. Unto this land divers of our English Nation do yearly travel, and do bring from thence good store of fish, but especially our deapest and thickest Ling, which are therefore called Island Lings. *Their commodities.*

It hath pleased God, that in these latter times, the Gospell is there preached, and the people are instructed in Christianity, having also the knowledge of good Learning, which is brought about by the meanes of the King of *Sweden*, unto whom that Island is now subject. *Their Religion.*

There is lately written by one of that Nation, a pretty Treatise in Latine, which describeth the manner of that Countrey; and it is to be seen in the first *Tom*e of *Master Hackluits Voyage*.

South-

Frizeland.

Southward from thence, lyeth *Frizeland*, called in Latine *Frizlandia*; whereas the *Frizeland* joyning to *Germany*, is in Latine called *Frizia*.

*Zealand, in
it standeth
Flusben and
Middleburge*

On the coast of *Germany*, one of the seventene Provinces, is called *Zealand*, which consisteth in it divers Ilands; in whom little is famous, saving that in one of them is *Elisben* or *Flusben*, a Town of war, and *Middleburge* is another, a place of good Mart.

Linwinus Lemnius, and some of the low *German*s, bee of opinion, that this City was first built by *Metellus* the Romane; and that which now is called *Middleburge*, was at the first termed *Metelli Burgum*.

The States of the *Low-Countries*, doe hold this Province against the King of *Spaine*. These Ilands have been much troubled of late with inundation of water.

Ireland.

The Iland that lyeth most West of any Fame is *Ireland*, which had in it heretofore many Kings of their

their own; but the whole land is now annexed to the Crowne of England. The people naturally are rude and superstitious; the Countrey good and fruitfull, but that for want of tillage in divers places, they suffer it to grow into boggs and deserts. * It is true of this Countrey (which *Salinus* writeth of some other) that Serpents and Adders do not breed there, and in the Irish timber, of certaine experience, no Spiders web is ever found.

* A rare & admirable Note.

The most renowned Island in Of Brittain the world is *Albion*, or *Britania*, which hath heretofore contained in it many severall Kingdomes; but especially in the time of the *Saxons*. It hath now in it two Kingdomes, *England & Scotland*, wherein are four severall languages; that is, the *English*, (which the civill *Scots* doe barbarously speake) the *Welsh* tongue (which is the language of the old *Britains*); the *Cornish* (which is the proper speech of *Corn*

Four languages there spoken.

Cornwall;) and the *Irish*, (which is spoken by those *Scots* which live on the West part of *Scotland*) hee unto *Ireland*. The commodities and pleasures of *England* are well knowne unto us, and many of them are expressed in this verse.

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Pons, Ecclesia, Pamina, Lana.

England is stor'd with Bridges, Hills, and Wool;

With Churches, Wels, and Women beautiful.

Their originall.

The ancient inhabitants of this land, were the *Brittaines*, which were afterward driven into a corner of the Country, now called *Wales*; and it is not to be doubted, but at first this Country was peopled from the continent of *France*, or thereabout, when the sons of *Noah* had spread themselves from the East to the West part of the world. It is not strange to see why the people of that Nation do labor

to fetch their pedigree from one *Brutus*, whom they report to come from *Troy*; because the originall of that truth began by *Galfrius Monumensis*, above 500. yeares agoe, & his book containeth great shew of truth, but was noted by *Nubringensis*, or some author of his time, to be meerly fabulous: Besides that, many of our English Nation have taxed the saying of them, who would attribute the name of *Brittannia* unto *Brutus*, and *Cornubia* to *Coryneus*. *Aeneas Sylvius*. *Epist.* 1. 3. hath thought good to confirm it, saying; The English people (saith he) do report, that after *Troy* was overthrown, one *Brutus* came unto them, from whom their Kings do fetch their pedigrees: Which matter there are no more Historians that deliver, besides a certaine English man, which had some learning in him, who willing to equall the blood of thole Islanders unto the Roman stock and generosity, did affirm and say, that concerning *Brutus*, which

Liby and *Salasty* being both deceived, did report of *Aenas*.

The Brit-
tains five
times con-
quered.
First by the
Romans.

We do find in ancient Records and Stories of this Island, that since the first possessions which the *Brittains* had here, it was over-run and conquered five severall times. The *Romans* were the first that did attempt upon it, under the conduct of *Julius Caesar*, who did openly discover it; and frighted the inhabitants with the name of the *Romans*, but was not able so farre to prevaile upon it, as any way to possesse it; yet his successors afterwards did by little and little, to gain on the Country, that they had almost al of it; which is now called *England*; & did make a great ditch or trench, from the East to the West sea, between their dominion here, and *Scotland*. Divers of the Emperors were here in person, as *Alexander*, *Severus*, who is reported to be buried at *York*. Here also was *Constantine*, father unto *Constantine the Great*, who from hence married *Helena* a woman

of

of this Land, who was afterward mother to the renowned *Constantine*. But when the *Romans* had their Empire much weakened, partly by their owne discords, and partly by that decay which the irruptions of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, and such like invaders did bring upon them, they were forced to retire their legions from thence, and so leaving the Country naked, the Scots, and certaine people called the *Pictes*, did breake in, who most miserably wasted and spoiled the Country. Then were the Inhabitants (as some of our Authors write) put to that choise, that either they must stand it out and be slain; or give ground, till they came to the sea, and so bee drowned.

Of these *Pictes*, who were the Secondly, second over-runners of this Land; the *Pictes* some do write, that they did use to cut and pounse their flesh, and lay to paint, or on colours, which did make them pounse their faces, the more terrible to bee seen with the cuts of their flesh. But certaine it is, that they had their name for pain-

painting themselves, which was a common thing in *Britain* in *Cæsars* time, as hee reporteth in his Commentaries, the men colouring their faces with Glastone or Ode, that they might seem the more dreadfull, when they were to joyn battell.

Thirdly,
the Saxons.

To meet with the cruelty and oppression of these Barbars, the *Saxons* were in the third place by some of the Land called in, who finding the sweetnesse of the soile and commodiousness of the Countrey every way, did repaire hither by great troops, & so seated themselves here, that there were at once of them seven severall Kingdomes and Kings within the Compasse of *England*.

These *Saxons* did beare themselves with much more temperance and placability towards those few of the Country that remained, then the *Picts* had done: but yet growing to contention, one of their Kings with another, partly about the bounds

of

of their territories, and partly about other quarrels, they had many great battels each with other.

In the time of these, Religion and Devotion was much embraced, and divers Monasteries, and rich Religious houses were founded by them, partly for penance which they would doe, and partly otherwise, because they thought it too meritorious: in so much, that King *Edgar* alone, is recorded to have built above four severall Monasteries. And some other of their Kings were in their ignorance so devoted, that they gave over their Crownes, and in superstition did goe to *Rome*, there to lead the lives of private men.

Their religion and devotion.

These seven Kingdomes in the end, did grow all into one; and then the fourth and most grievous scourge and conquest of this Kingdom, came in the *Danes*; who Lording it here divers yeares, were at last expelled; & then *Willi*.

Fourthly, the Danes.

an Duke of Normandy, pretending that he had right therunto by the promise of adoption, or some other conveyance from *Harald*, did with his Normans passe over into this Land, and obtained a great victory in *Sussex*, at a place which he caused in remembrance thereof to be called *Battel*; and built an Abby there, by the name of *Battel Abby*. He tooke on him to winne the whole by conquest; and did beare himselfe indeed like a Conquerour: For he seized all into his hands, gave out Barons, Lordships, and Mannors from himselfe; reformed the former Lawes, and Customs, and instituted here the manners and orders of his owne Country, which have proceeded on and been by little and little bettered; so that the honourable government is established which wee now see at this day.

It is supposed, that the faith of Christ was first brought into this land in the days of the Apostles

by *Joseph of Arimathea*, *Simon Zelotes*, and some other of that time: but without doubt not long after it was found here; which appeareth by the testimony of *Tertullian*, who lived within lesse then 200. yeares after *Christ*: And there are records to shew, that in the daies of *Eleutherius*, one of the ancient Bishops of *Rome*, King *Lucius* received here both Baptisme and the Gospel: in somuch that it is fabulous vanity to say that *Austin* the Monk was the first that here planted the Christian Faith; for he lived 600. yeares after *Christ*, in the time of *Gregory* the great Bishop of *Rome*: before which time *Gildas* is (upon great reason) thought to have lived here; of whom there is no doubt, but that he was a learned Christian: Yea, and that may bee perceived by that which *Beda* hath in his Ecclesiasticall story, concerning the coming in of *Austin* the Monk, that the Christian Religion had been planted here before, but that the purity of it in many places was much decayed; and also that many people

King *Lucius*
the first that
here recei-
ved Baptisme
and the Go-
spel.

in the Iland were yet Infidels: For the conversion of whom, as also for the reforming of the other, *Au-
stine* was sent hither, where he be-
haved himselfe so proudly, that the
best of the Christians which were
here, did mislike him. In him was
erected the Archbishoprick of
Canterbury, which amongst old
writers, is still termed *Dorobernia*.
The Archbishops doe reckon their
succession by number from this *Au-
stine*.

Note.

The reason wherefore *Gregorie*
the great is reported to have such
care for the conversion of the *Eth-
nickes* in Britaine, was because cer-
tain boies which were brought him
out of this Countrey; which being
very goodly of countenance (as our
Country children are therein infe-
rior to no Nation in the world) he
asked them what country-men they
were; and it was replied that they
were *Angli*; he said they were not
unjustly so called, for they were *An-
gli tanquam Angeli, nam vultum
habent Angelorum*. And demanding
further, of what Province they
were

were in this Island: it was returned that they were called *Deizers*: which caused him againe to repeat that word, and to say, that it was great pity, but that by being taught the Gospell they should bee saved *de ira Dei*.

England hath since the time of the Conquest growne more and more in riches: insomuch that now more then 300. yeares since, in the time of King *Henry* the third, it was an ordinary speech, that for wealth, this Countrey was *Puteus inexhaustus*, a Well that could not be drawne dry. Which conceit the King himselfe, as *Matthew Paris* writeth, did often suggest unto the Pope: who thereupon tooke advantage, abusing the simplicity of the King, to suck out inestimable summes of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the Clergy and Temporality. And among other things to bring about his purpose, the Pope did perswade the King, that he would invest his young sonne in the Kingdome of *Apulia*, which did containe a great

No Country
like England

parts of all Naples; and for that purpose had from thence many thousands, besides infinite summes which the King was forced to pay for interest to the Popes Italian Ururers.

*The riches
of the coun-
try.*

Since that time it hath pleased God more and more to blesse this Land, but never more plentifully then in the daies of our late, and now reigning Soveraigne, whose raigne continuing long in peace, hath peopled the Land with abundance of inhabitants: hath stored it with Shipping Armour, and Munition, hath fortified it many waies, hath increased the traffick with the Turk and Muscovite, and many parts of the earth farre distant from us, hath much bettered it with building, and enriched it with Gold and Silver, that it is now (by wise men) supposed, that there is more Plate within the Kingdome, then there was Silver when her Majesty came to the Crowne. Some Writers of former times, yea, and those of our owne Countrey too, have reported that in England have been

beene Mynds of Gold, or at the least some Gold taken out of other Mynes: which report hath in it no credit, in as much as the Countrey standeth too cold, neither hath it sufficient force of the Sunne to concoct and digest that metall. But truth it is that our Chronicles doe witnesse, that some silver hath been taken up in the Southerne parts, as in the Tin-mines of Devonshire & Cornwall, and such is sometimes found now; but the virtue thereof is so thin, that by that time it is tried and perfectly fined, it doth hardly quit the cost: notwithstanding, Lead, Iron, and such baser metals, be here in good plenty.

The same reason which hindreth gold ore from being in these parts, that is to say, the cold of the climate, doth also hinder that there is no wine, whose grapes grow here. For although we have grapes, which in the hotter & warm summers do prove good, but yet many times are nipped in the frost before they be ripe, yet notwithstanding they never come to that concocted maturity

as to make sweet and pleasant wine; yet some have laboured to bring this about, and therefore have planted vineyards, to their great cost and trouble, helping and aiding the soil by the uttermost diligence they could; but in the end it hath proved to very little purpose.

*The rich
commodity
of wooll.*

The most rich commodity which our Land hath naturally growing, is Wooll, for the which it is renowned over a great part of the Earth. For our Clothes are sent into *Turkie, Venice, Italy, Barbary,* yea as farre as *China* of late, besides *Moscovie, Denmarke,* and other Northerne Nations: for the which wee have exchange of much other Merchandize necessary for us here: besides that, the use of this Wooll doth in severall labours set many thousands of our people in worke at home, which might otherwise be idle.

Bridges.

Amongst the Commendations of England, as appeareth in the place before named, is the store of good Bridges: whereof the most famous are London Bridge, and that

that at *Rochester*. In divers places here, there be also Rivers of good Name, but the greatest glory doth rest in three: the *Thames*, called in Latine of *Tamis* and *Isis*, *Tamensis*: *Seuerne* called *Sabrina*: and *Trent*, which is commonly reputed to have his name of *trente* the French word, signifying thirty, which some have expounded to be so given, because thirty severall Rivers doe run into the same: And some other do take it to be so call'd because there be thirty severall sorts of fishes in that water to be found, the names whereof do appeare in certain old verses recited by Master *Camden*, in his booke of the Description of England.

One of the honourable commendations which are reputed to be in this Realme, is the fairnesse of our greater and larger Churches, which as it doth yet appear in those which wee call Cathedrall Churches, many of them being of very goodly and sumptuous buildings: so in times past it was more to be seen, when the Abbies, and those which

Faire and
large Churches.

were.

were called religious houses, did flourish; whereof there were a very great number in this Kingdome, which did eate up much of the wealth of the Land; but especially those which lived there, giving themselves to much filchinesse, and divers sorts of uncleannesse did so draw downe the vengeance of God upon those places, that they werenot only dissolved, but almost utterly defaced by King Henry the eighth. There are two Archbishopsricks, and 24 other Bishopricks within England and Wales.

2. Archbi-
shopricks;
and 24 o-
ther Bi-
shopricks.

It was a tradition among old writers, that Britaine did breed no Wolves in it, neither would they live here; but the report was fabulous, in as much as our Chronicles do write, that there were here such store of them, that the Kings were enforced to lay it as an imposition upon the Kings of Wales, who were not able to pay much mony for tribute, that they should yearly bring in certaine hundreds of Wolves; by which meanes they were at the length quite rid from Wolves.

The

The Countrey of Wales had in times past a King of it selfe; yea, and sometimes two, the one of North-Wales, and the other of South-Wales, between which people at this day there is no great good affection: But the Kings of England did by little and little so gain upon them, that they subdued the whole Countrey unto themselves; & in the end King *Henry* the 8. intending thereby to benefit this Realme and them, did divide the Countrey into Shires, appointed there his *Judices Itinerantes*, or Judges of the circuit to ride; and by Act of Parliament, made them capable of any preferment in England, as well as other Subjects. When the first newes was brought to Rome, that *Julius Caesar* had attempted upon Britain, *Tully* in the elegance of his wit (as appeareth in one of his Epistles) did make a flout at it, saying, That there was no gaine to be gotten by it. For gold here was none, nor any other commodity to bee had, unlesse it were by slaves, whom he thought that his friend to whom he wrote,

Note.

would not look to be brought up in learning or Musick. But if *Tully* were alive at this day, hee would say, that the case is much altered, in as much as in our Nation is sweetness of behavior, abundance of learning, Musick, and all the liberall Arts, goodly buildings, sumptuous apparell, rich fare, and whatsoever else may be truly boasted to be in any Country neare adjoining.

The Northern part of *Britaine* is *Of Scotland Scotland*, which is a Kingdome of it self, and hath been so from very ancient time, without any such conquest, or maine transmutation of State, as hath been in other Countries. It is compassed about with the sea on all sides, saving where it joyneth upon England: and it is generally divided into two parts, the one whereof is called the *High-land*, and the other the *Low-land*.

The *Low-land* is the most civill part of the Realm wherein religion is more orderly established, and yieldeth reasonable subjection unto the King: but the other part called the *High-land*, which lyeth furt her

to

to the North; or else bendeth towards *Ireland*; is more rude and savage, and whither the King hath not so good access, by reason of Rocks and mountaines, as to bring the Noblemen which inhabite there to such due conformity of Religion; for otherwise, as wee would.

This Countrey generally is more poore then England, or the most part of the Kingdomes of Europe: *Scotland very poor in former times* but yet of late yeares the wealth thereof is much increased by reason of the great traffick to all the parts of Christendome; yea unto *Spain* herself, which hath of late years been denied to the English, & some other Nations: and yet unto this day they have not any ships but for Merchandize; neither hath the King in his whole Dominion any vessel called *a man of war*. Some that have travelled into the Northern parts of Scotland, do report, that in the *Solstitium æstivale*, they have scant any night, and that which is, is not above two houres, being rather a dimresse then a darknesse. The lan-

The reason
why it is
said that in
Britaine are
four lan-
guages.

Borderers
great rob-
bers and
sealers:

Lord War-
den of the
Marches,

language of the Countrey is in the
Lowlands a kinde of barbarous Eng-
lish. But towards Ireland side, they
speak Irish: which is the true reason
whereof it is reported, that in Bri-
tain there are four languages spoken
that is, Irish in part of Scotland,
English for the greatest part, Welsh
in Wales, Cornish in Cornwall.

In the confines between the two
Kingdomes of England and Scot-
land, which are commonly called
the *Borders*, there lye divers out-
lawes and untuly people; which be-
ing subject to neither Prince by
their good wi's, but so far as they
list, do exercise great robberies and
stealing of cattell from them that
dwell thereabout: and yet the
Princes of both Realmes, for the
better preservation of Peace and
Justice, do appoint certaine War-
ders on each side, who have power
even by Martiall Law to repress all
enormities.

The Queene of England had on
her side three: whereof one is cal-
led the *Lord Warden of the East
Marches*, the other of the *West
Marches*,

Marches, the third, the Warden of the middle Marches, who with all their power cannot so order things, but that by reason of the outrages thereabouts committed, the borders are much unpeopled; whiles such as desire to bee civilly, doe not like to live in so dangerous a place.

*It hath been wondered at by many that are wise, how it could bee, that whereas so many Countries, having in them divers Kingdomes & Regiments, did all in the end come to the dominion of one (as appeareth at this day in *Spain*, where were wont to be divers Kings, and so in times past in *England*, where the seven Kingdomes of the Saxons did grow all into one) yet that *England* & *Scotland*, being contiguous within one Island, could never till now be reduced to one Monarchy; whereof in reason the French may bee thought to have been the greatest hinderance. For they having felt so much smart by the Armes of *England* alone; inso much that sometime al that whole countrey almost hath been over runne and*

and possessed by the English, have thought that it would bee impossible that they should resist the force of them, if both their Kingdomes were united and joined into one.

The Custome therefore of the Kings of France in former times was, that by their gold they did bind unto them the Kings and Nobility of Scotland, and by that meanes the Kings of England were no sooner attempting any thing upon France, but the Scots by and by would invade England: Whereupon the Proverbe amongst our people grew, *That hee who will France win, must with Scotland first begin.*

A Proverbe

*The policy of
the French.*

And these French men continuing their policy, did with infinite rewards breake off the Marriage which was intended and agreed upon between King *Edward* the sixth, and *Mary* the late unfortunate Queene of Scotland, drawing her rather to be married with the *Dauphin* of France, who was some to King *Henry* the second: and after-
ward

ward him selfe reigned by the name of King *Francis* the second: But this was so ill taken by the English, that they sought revenge upon Scotland, and gave them a great overthrow in that battell which was called *Musselborough* field.

The people of this Country were in times past so barbarous, that they did not refuse to eat mans flesh: which, as Saint *Hierom* doth witnesse of them, hee himselfe saw some of them to doe in *France*, and the same thereof went so far, that *Chrysostome* in one place doth allude to such a matter.

Musselborough field.
The barbarousnesse of the Scots in former times

There be many little Islands adjoining unto the great Island *Britain*: as at the very North point of Scotland the *Orcades*, which are in number above thirty, the chiefe whereof is named *Orkney*, whereof the people are barbarous.

The *Orcades* the people barbarous.

On the West side of *Scotland* towards *Ireland*, lie the Islands called *Hebrides*, in number 4. where inhabite the people ordinarily called the *Red-shankes*. Not farre from thence is the Isle *Mona*, common-

The *Red-shankes*.

The Isle of
Man.

Is called the *Isle of Man*, the peculiar jurisdiction of the Earls of Darby, with homage notwithstanding reserved to the Crowne of England.

The Isle of
Anglsey.

On the North part of *Wales*, is the Island of *Anglsey*, which is reputed a distinct Shire.

The Isle of
Wight.

Towards *France* side, on the South part of *England*, is the Isle of *Wight*, in Latine called *Victis*: which is a good hold in the narrow seas against the French. More neer *France*

The Isles of
Gernsey and
Jernsey.

are the Isles of *Gernsey* and *Jernsey*, where they speake French, and are under the Crowne of England.

There are also many other, but of small account: As the Isles of *Hanet* and *Sheppy*, on the side of *Kent*, the *Sorlings* or *Salley*, at the end of *Cornwall*, in number (as it is said) 145. *Caldey*, *Lunday*, and the *Fla-*
Divers other *holms*, with others in the mouth of
Islands.

Severn: *Holy-farn*, *Cock-r*, Islands on the side of *Northumberland*. And thus much of *Great Britaine*, and the Islands thereunto adjoining.

Of

Of the Islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

THere be many Islands in the Mediterranean, renowned in all the old Writers: but the chiefe of them onely shall be touched. From the Pillars of Hercules going East-ward, are two Islands not farre from Spain, which in times past were called *Insula Baleares*, for that the people of them did use (both for their delight and armor) slings, which they continually (almost) carried about with them: and whereunto, as *Pliny* writeth, they did traine up their Children from their youngest yeares, not giving them any meat, till they had from some post or beame cast it downe with a sling. Of these were those Ponditors, or Sling-casters, which the *Carthaginians* and *Spaniards* did use in their wars against the *Romans*. The lesser of these, which lyeth most West, was called in the old time

Mino-

Minorica; The bigger, which lyeth more East, was called *Majorica*; and now *Minorica* and *Majorica* are both under the dominion of the King of Spaine.

More Eastward in the Sea, called *Adane inferum*, or *Tarchanum*, lieth the Island of *Corfica*, over against *Genoa*; and direct Southward from thence lieth the great Island *Sardinia*.

The Island of *Sardinia*, for the quiet possession of which two, the warres were oftentimes revived, betwene the old *Carthaginians* and the *Romans*: for these two Islands lie in the middle way.

The Island of *Corfica* is subject to the state of *Genoa*; whither the *Genoese* doe transport things out of the Main; and are ruled by their Governours, as the *Venetians* doe *Candia*.

This Island is but barren, either in respect of some other that lie neere unto it, or of the Country of *Italy*; but yet yeeldeth profit, ease, and honour unto the States of *Genoa*, which hath little land beside it.

The

The Island of *Sardinia* also is no way so fruitfull as *Sicily*, but it is under the government of the King of *Spaine*, and was the same which was promised to *Anthony* the King of *Navarre*, father to *Henry* the fourth King of *France*, in recompence of *Pamplona*, and the rest of the Kingdome of *Navar*, then and now detained from him and his heires by the *Spaniard*. But this was the device onely of the Cardinall of *Lorain*, who intending to draw him to *Papistry*, and to order his polittick purposes, did make shew of this, which was no way meant by the *Spaniard*. Note.

Further to the East, at the very point of the South part of *Italy*, lyeth the great Island *Sicilia*, which some have supposed to have been heretofore a part of the continent: but by an earth-quake and inundation of water, to have been rent off, and so made an Island. The figure of this Country is *Triquetra*, triangle, or three square. The Island of Sicilia.

Justin in his 4 Book doth seem to suspect that *Sicily* was in times past

partained unto Italy. But *Sepeca*
in consulatione ad Martian, cap. 97.
 doth say plainly, that it was some-
 times a piece of the continent.

There was also a great contenti-
 on for this Countrey between
 the *Carthaginians* and the *Romans*:
 but the *Romans* obtained it, and
 had from thence exceeding store of
 Corne yearly: wherupon *Sicily*
 was called *Horreum Pop. Rom.* Here
 stood the goodly City called *Sira-
 cusa*, which was destroyed and
 sacked by *Marcellus* the *Roman*.
 When, as *Livy* writeth of him, he
 being resolved to set on fire that
 City, which was then one of the
 goodliest places of the world, could
 not choose but breake forth into
 teares, to see how vaine and transi-
 tory the glory of worldly things is
 here.

The City
Siracusa.

Note.

Archimides
 the famous
 Engine-ma-
 ker.

At that time lived *Archimedes*,
 who was a most admirable ingeni-
 ous Engine-maker, for all kind of
 fortifications: of whom it is said,
 that by burning glasses which he
 made, he did set on fire divers ships
 which the *Romans* had lying in the
 Haven,

Haven, When the City was taken, he was making plots, and drawing figures on the ground, for to prevent the assaults of the *Romans*, and being unknowne, hee was slaine by some the Souldiers which did break in upon him. Some think that it was he, and not *Arbitas*, which made the dove, of which it is written, that it was so equally poised, that being thrown up into the aire, it would hover or flutter there, and in a good space not fall downe.

This was in times past a Kingdome, where the two Tyrants, the elder and the younger *Dyonisius*, did reigne; where *Gelo* also, that great friend to the *Romans*, did remain.

*Sicily once
a Kingdome.
Two famous
Tyrants in it*

It was afterward made a province, and governed by the *Prætor*, or Deputy of the *Romans*: whereof *Verres* was one, who was so inveighed against by *Tully*.

It grew afterward to be a Kingdome againe, in so much that *Tamcredus* was King of *Sicily*, which entertain'd our *Richard* the first, when with *Philip* the King of *France*, hee went to the conquest of the
Holy

The Tyrant *Haly Land* Here was likewise *Phalaris*. *Phalaris* the Tyrant so famous, King of *Agirigento*.

The tyrannies of Sicily were very famous.

The tyrannies which were used in Sicily, were in times past so famous, that they grew into a Proverbe: as, *Invidia Siculorum inuenerit Tyranni tormentum maxime*; but they who were the causes of all, did often times speed very ill themselves; as appeareth by the elder *Dionysius*, who being driven out of his Dominion, did flee into *Italy*, and was glad there to teach children, that so he might supply his necessity. His sonne grew more cruellous then the father, and stood so farre in feare of his own people, that many times he caused himselfe to be shut up in a Tower, and his guard to keep the doore, that no body might come at him: He durst not trust his barber to shave or clip him, for feare of cutting of his throat; but that which was done hee caused his Daughters to doe, who with the thin inner skin of walnuts being set on fire, are said to have taken off the hair of his face.

Note that cruelty is attended with feare:

This

This was he, whose felicity when *Damocles* a flatterer did seem mar- *Damocles*
 vebously to admire, he caused him *the flatterer*
 to be set one day at dinner in his
 royall seat, with dainty fare before
 him; Plate, rich hangings, Mu-
 sicke, and all other matters of de-
 light; but withall, a naked sword,
 which was onely tyed with a single
 haire of a horses mane, to be han-
 ged directly over him; the feare
 whereof did so feare the flatterer
 lest it should fall upon him, that he
 continually looked upwards, and
 about him, and tooke no joy of
 that which was before him: where-
 by *Dyonisius* did evidently teach
 him, that the state of some Princes,
 howsoever it seem glorious unto
 others, yet it doth bring little con-
 tentment unto themselves, by rea-
 son of the continual dangers which
 hang over them.

It is reported of this man, that
 when all the people of his Country
 did for his cruelty continually curse
 him, there was one woman which
 dayly did goe to the Churches, and
 prayed the gods to lengthen his
 life:

*Note how
the poor wo-
man prayed
for this Ty-
rant.*

life: where withall when *Dionysius* was acquainted; marvelling him selfe at the reason of it, hee sent for her, and asked what good thing he had done unto her, that she was so carefull evermore to pray for him? But the woman answered, that it was not for love, but for feare, that shee begged these things of the gods: For (saide shee) I am an old woman, I do remember when your Grandfather lived, who being very hard unto his people, was much maligned by them, and they prayed that they might bee rid of him: which falling out, afterward your father came in place, and hee was worse than the former: which when the subjects could not endure, they prayed also that he might dye, hoping that the next would be better: Then came your selfe in place, who have much exceeded the cruelty of your father: And whereas others wish that you were gone also trusting for amendment in the next, I that have lived so long, and see that things grow worse and worse, doe pray that you may continue, because that

that if wee should have one that should succeed you, if he walke in the steps of his predecessors, he must needs be as bad as the Devill himselfe; for none else in tyranny can go beyond you.

Phalaris of *Agrigentum* was he who proposed rewards unto him who invented new torments: which caused *Perillus* to make a Bull of Brasse, into the which if offenders should be put, and fire should be set under, then it would make them roare like a Bull: But when upon the terrour thereof none would so offend as to deserve that torment, *Phalaris* took *Perillus*, the Authour thereof, and to try the experience, put him into it, whereby *Perillus* lost his life.

A good note for all inventers of tortures and cruelty, and likewise for time flatterers.

This countrey is now also under the King of *Spaine*, who among other titles was wont to call himself King of both *Sicilies*, reckoning this Island for one, and that part of *Italy* for another, which is now called *Calabria*, and was in the *Romane Histories* named *Magna Græcia*.

There is nothing more renowned

K

in

The moun-
taine *Aetna*.

in all *Sicilia*, either with new or old Writers, then the mountaine *Aetna*: which being on the outside oft covered with snow, yet by a sulphurous or brimstony matter, doth continually burn within: yea, so that whereas it was supposed in the ages last before us, that the matter being consum'd, the fire had ceased, twice in our age it hath broke forth againe, to the incredible loss of all the country adjoining, the ashes thereof destroying vines and fruits, which were within the compasse of many miles about.

Agartheas in his History doth tell, that in his own time there was an incredible deale of ashes which did fall about *Constantinople*, and the places neer adjoining, insomuch that the ground was covered with the same: which hee reputeth to have been brought from the hill in *Sicily*: But *Bodin* in his *Method. Hist.* doth reprove this as a fable, which can have no shew of truth, by reason of the great distance of the place: notwithstanding it is certaine, that sometimes when it doth strongly break

break out, the fields and vineyards, and all the fruits within the compass of some miles, are much hurt therewithall.

The reason of this Fire was laid down by *Justine* in his 4. Book; and is since approved both by Historians and Philosophers: which is, that within the ground there is great store of Sulphure and brimstonny matter, which having once fire in it, is apt to keep it. And whereas all the whole Country is full of chinks and chaps, and hollownesse within the ground, the matter which entreteth there, doth minister substance to the continuance of that flame: as we see that water cast on coales in the Smiths Forge, doth make them burne more fervently: and then into the Chinkes and Chaps the winde doth also enter, which by blowing and whiffing, doth both cause the fire never to extinguish; and sometimes (according unto the strength of the blast) doth make flames break out either more or lesse.

The reason of the fire in the mountain Ætna.

There are in the Hill *Ætna*, two

principall places which are like unto two Furnaces with Tunnels on the top of them, where divers times (but especially in the Evening and night) the flame doth appeare, mounting upwards; and it is so strong, that oftentimes it brings up with it burnt and scorching stones, and pieces of hard substances, which seeme to be rent out of some rocke, to the great terrour and danger of any that doe come near.

Note.

This is that place whither *Empedocles* threw himselfe, that he might be reported a god.

This was it whereof *Virgil* doth make his Tract called *Aetna*: which the Poets did report to be the shop of *Vulcan*, where *Cyclopes* did frame the Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*.

And to conclude, that is it which some of our grosse Papists have not feared to imagine to be the place of Purgatory: As they have been so foolish to thinke, that there is also another place, called the Mount *Veda* in *Istind*, where soules have

an-

another Purgatory to bee punished in, but there by cold, which *Strabo* in his Commentaries is so absurdly grosse as to report and allow.

The Papists have shew for their Purgatory in *Aetna*, out of that Booke which is commonly called by the name of the *Dialogues* of *Gregory the Great*: For in that Booke there are divers things to that purpose. But our best Writers of late have discovered that that same Treatise is a counterfeit, being made by a later Pope *Gregory*, and not by the first of that name, ordinarily called *Gregorius Magnus*: who although hee have in his Works divers things tending to superstition; yet he was never so absurd as to write things so-unprobable, foolish, and grounded upon so bare reports as these were.

*The Papists
Purgatory is
the Gory
Aetna.*

Such another Hill as the Mountaine of *Aetna* is, was in time past *Vesuvius*, a Hill in *Campania*, which is part of *Italy*; but this never had the like continuance as

The death of
Pliny the el-
der.

that of *Ætna*, although in the time of *Pliny* the fire did breake forth there, and so strongly, as that the elder *Pliny*, who spent all his time in discovering the secrets of Nature, pressing neer to behold it, was stifled with the flame, smoak, or ashes, so that hee died in the place, as is most excellently described in the Book of his Epistles by his Nephew the younger *Pliny*.

Not farre from *Sicily* on the South lieth the little Isle called in old time *Melita*: whence those dogs come which are so much desired under the names of *Canes Melitenses*.

Note.

This was the place where *S. Paul* was cast up after his ship-wrack in his journey to *Rome*; where the *Viper* hanged on his hand, and did not hurt him.

Malta the
only place
for repelling
the Turks.

This Country is now called *Malta*, and is one of the places most renowned in the world for repelling of the *Turkes*: When *Soliman* the the Emperour of them did send against it a most mighty army; it was then defended by them, who are called

called the Knights of *Malta*, which by sea doe great spoile to the Gallies of the *Turke* that passe that way.

There were in times past divers Orders of Knights, and men that had vowed themselves to adventure their lives and whole state, for the maintenance of Christs Religion, and some places of the earth, against the Infidels and Sarazens.

The most ancient of all those were called the *Templers*, who were a great corporation or society consisting of divers Gentlemē younger brothers for the most part, out of all the Realms of Christendome: Their chiefe charge was to defend the City of *Jerusalem*, and the Reliques or remainder of the Temple there, and Sepulchre of Christ: for the preservation of which places, together with the rest of the *Holy Land*, they had given unto them, and purchased for their mony, very rich and ample possessions, in *England, France, Spain, Italy*, and other places of Europe; insomuch that in the daies of *Matthew Paris* he re-

*The society
of the
Knights
Templers.*

porteth that they had under them many thousands of Mannors.

They had also in every Kingdome where their Order was permitted a great and ample house, where some chief of their company did lye, who received the Rents within that Kingdome, and caused the money to be transported into the *Holy-Land*, and other Ordinances to be made and executed belonging unto their Order: of which Houses the *Temple* that is now in *London* was a chiefe one, which had in former times belonged to the Jewes. but was afterwards translated to that use, when the *Holy-Land* was quite taken by *Saladine*, and could never be recovered into the hands of the Christians since the society of these *Templers* ceased: the Pope and the King of *France* conspiring their ruines, and their Lands were disperied into divers mens hands.

The Pope and the King of France conspiring their ruine.

In the same time when the *Templers* were in their strength, there was another sort called the *Hospitallers*, whose condition and im-
employment

ployment was very like unto the other; both of them fighting for the preservation of *Palestina*.

We read that sometimes these two companies had great jars between themselves, whereby grew much hinderance to the wars against the Infidels.

All these were accounted as Orders of Religion, and therefore it was forbidden them at any time to marry, without dispensation from the Pope; because not being entangled to Wife and Children, they might be more resolute to adventure their lives.

After them grew up the Order of the Knights of *Rhodes*, who since they could not live in the *Holy Land*, yet would abide as near unto it as possibly they might: and therefore partly to preserve Pilgrims which should go to visit the Sepulcher of *Christ*, and partly to infest the *Turks* and *Sarazens*; but especially to keep the enemies of *Christ's* faith from encroaching further upon *Christendome*, which most earnestly they did, and doe desire they

placed themselves in the Island of *Rhodes*, where daily doing great scath to the *Turk Soliman*, the great Warriour could not endure them, but with a mighty Army so overlaid them, that he won the Island from them.

*The Knights
of Malta.*

After the losse of *Rhodes*, the land of *Malta* was given unto these Knights by *Charles the 5. Emperour*; whereupon they be now called the Knights of *Malta*: for the great Master after hee came from *Rhodes* went into *Candy*, and from thence into *Sicily*, and so into *Italy*, from thence hee made a voyage into *England*, and then into *France*, and lastly into *Savoy*, from whence he departed with the Religion into this Island, and there they continue and behave themselves as in the former Island; and offering no violence unto Christians; they much hinder the courtes of the *Turkes* from *Gracia* and *Afia*, and of the other *Sarazens* from *Fex* and *Adorocco*. They are very valiant men, fit to doe great service, either by Land or Sea, as appeared when *Soliman* did think

thinke to have surprised them and their Iland: the description of which war is diligently layd downe by *Calpus secundus Curio*, in a Treatise dedicated to *Elizabeth Queen of England*.

There have been divers other Orders of Knights, yea, and some of them reputed to be a kinde of Religion, in *Portugal, France, England, Burgundy*, and some other places of Christendome; but because their service hath not been employ'd purposely, as these, which are before mentioned, we do not touch them in this place.

Neer unto *Gracia and Peloponnesus*, on the West side towards *Italy*, is the Isle of *Corcyra*, now termed *Corfu*; and not far South from that, is *Cephalenia*; and from thence South is *Zon*, called by *Virgil* *Nemerosa Zacynthus*: all which Islands are at this day under the *Venetians*.

The greatest commodity which that Country doth yield, are *Corans*, which are gathered of a kind of small Grapes; and for the making

The commodities of the Country.

king whereof, they commonly one time every summer, for the space of three weekes, have a continuall drought day and night, in which time the Currans are laid abroad in the openaire, and may not be taken in; inſomuch that if the ſeaſon doe continue hot and dry, their merchandize is very good: but if there fall any raine untill the time be expired of their full drying, the Currans are not good, but doe mould and change their colour to be ſomewhat white like meale. The State of *Venice*, under whom this Iland is, doth make a great commodity of the impoſt, or taxation, which is laid upon this Merchandize, calling the Tribute which is paid for them, the *Revenue of Saint Marke*: for un-

The Impoſt
laid on this
Iland, cal-
led, the Re-
venue of
Saint Marke.

to that Saint is the City of *Venice* dedicated, and they hold him for their Patron.

In this Iland (beſides the Merchants who repaire thither) are divers *Italians*, who be there in Garriſon for the *Venetians*, in one ſpecial Caſtle, which commandeth the whole Iland.

There

There are also divers Fryars of that Nation, who performe unto their Country-men such exercises of Religion as are convenient.

They will not suffer any of our Merchants to have Christian buriall among them, unlesse at his death he be confessed after the *Romish* fashion: whereupon some have been forced to convey over some of their dead bodies into *Morea*, (which is not farre distant) to be buried there among the *Greekes*, and after their fashion.

The naturall Inhabitants of *Zant*, the *Zant* are *Greekes*, both by Language and Religion, and observe all fashions of the *Greekish* Church: in whose words (being now much corrupted and depraved) there may yet be found some tokens and remainders of the old, pure, and uncorrupted *Greek*.

There are in this Countrey great store of Swine kept, wherof the Inhabitants doe feed, and carry them into *Morea*; but the *Turks* there (by their *Mahumetane* profession) will taste no Swines flesh.

In

Creta.

In *Zacynthus* our English Merchants have an house of abode for their traffick. South-East from *Morrah*, lyeth the great Island *Creta*, where *Minos* sometimes did reign, so famous for his severity.

This Countrey was then called *Hecatompolis*, as having in it a hundred Towns and Cities.

The laby-
rinth of *De-
dalus*.

Here stood the labyrinth which was the worke of *Dedalus*, who conveighed the house so by the manifold turnings, infiniteneis of Pillars and Doors, that it was impossible to find the way; yer *Theseus* (by the help of *Ariadne* the Daughter of King *Minos*) taking a bottome of thred, and tying the one end at the first doore, did enter and slay the *Minotaur* which was kept there, and afterwards returned safe out againe.

The most no-
ted lyars.

The ancient Inhabitants of this Countrey were such noted Lyars, that (beside the Proverbs which were made of them, as, *Cretense mendacium*, & *Cretisandum est cum Cretensibus*) the Apostle *Paul* in his Epistle to *Titus*, who was left there

there by him as Bishop of that Island, doth cite a verse out of the Heathen Poet *Epimachides*, that the *Cretians* are ever liars, evill beasts, and slow bellies.

This Island is in our daies called *Candy*, being the place from *The Island* whence our Sugar of *Candy* is *Candy* brought. It is under the *Venetians*, and reputed a part of their Seigniorie; although the *Turks*, when they had taken *Cyprus*, did thinke also to have surpris'd it, but that it pleased God by the meanes of *Don John of Austria*, in the behalf of his brother the King of Spaine, and the *Venetians* to give the *Turke* that great overthrow at sea, in the fight neer unto *Lopanto*. Yet since that time (no doubt) the *Turks* have a greedy eye upon the Island of *Candy*.

Between *Oreta* and *Peloponnesus* lieth *Cithera*: There was the fine ^{where was} Temple of *Venus*; who thereof by ^{the fine} the Poets is called *Citherea*. The ^{Temple of} *Venus*. Islands are many which lye in the Sea called *Mare Aegeum*, from the bottome of *Greece*, unto the top of the

the *Hellefont*, as all the *Cyclades*, *Enboia*, and the great Iland *Samos*, and *Chios*; so *Seyros*, where *Achilles* was borne, and was King of that Country: There is also *Lesbos*, and *Cernos*,, *Mytilene*, and *Ithaca*, (where *Ulysses* was King, and *Andros*, whither *Themistocles* was sent by the *Athenians* for Tribute, as *Plutarch* layeth downe the History: *Themistocles* did tell them, that he came to demand Tribute, or some great imposition upon them, being accompanied with two goddesses; the one was *Eloquence*, to perswade them; and the other, *Violence*, to enforce them. Whereunto the *Andrians* made answer, that they had on their side two goddesses as strong; whereof the one was *Necessity*, whereby they had it not; and the other was *Impossibilitie*, whereby they could not part with that which they never possessed. Of these places something may be read in the old History of the *Greekes*. Divers of these did strive that *Homer* was borne in them; but of certaine many of those Kings.

Kings which *Homer* saith came with *Agamemnon* to the siege of *Troy*, were Kings but of those small Ilands.

Eastward from thence, not farre from some part of *Natolia*, or *Asia* the lesser, is the Iland of *Rhodes*, the friendship of the inhabitants where of was in ancient time very much desired by the Princes that had to do that way: so that *Alexander* first, and the *Romans* afterwards, did embrace their league.

Here vvas that huge and mighty Image of the Sunne, which was called *Colossus Rhodius*.

This Countrey vvas long defended by those vvho vv ere called the Knights of *Rhodes*, against the power of the *Turke*; and it was a great bulwark to defend Christendome, till that in the yeare one thousand five hundred twenty and one, *Solyman* the Great *Turke* did vvin it from the Christians by force.

From thence Southward is the Isle *Carpathus*: but in the farthest end of the East part of the Mediterranean, is *Cyprus*, which about

The Isle
Carpathus.
The Isle
Cyprus.

The City
Famogusta.

300. yeares since was a Kingdome, and did afford great aide unto the Christians, that went to conquer the *Holy Land*; but it is now under the *Turke*. The chief City thereof is *Famogusta*, which is an Archbishops see: for Christians for their tribute doe yet live there. In this Countrey in old time was *Venus* much honoured, and therefore she was called *Cypria*, as also *Paphia*, because shee had a temple in a City there called *Paphos*.

The City
Paphos.
The Island
Tyrrus.

Neer unto *Syria* stood the Island *Tyrrus*; against the pride whereof the Prophets doe much speak: this was a rich City for Merchandize and Navigation in old time; and is the place from whence *Dido* and the builders of *Carthage* did come.

The destruction of it is most famous by *Alexander* the great. Of the rest of the small Islands we doe say nothing.

Of

Of the Islands in the Indian Sea.

THe Islands are very many that do lye in the Seas adjoining to the East Indies; but the most famous among them shall only be touched. Among old writers, as especially appeareth by *Solinus*, was well known that which was then called *Taprobana*, which lieth neer the Equinoctial Line. It was in that time a Monarchy, where the Kings reigned not by succession, but by election: and if any of them did grow intolerable, he was deposed and enforced to dye, by withdrawing from him all things necessary. This is *The Island of Sumatra*, now called *Sumatra*, and hath in it divers Kings.

Not far from thence lye Eastward the two Islands called *Java* *Two Islands, Java major, and Java minor.* *major* and *Java minor*; which were also knowne to the old Writers, as in generall may be noted, that all the East part, either in the Continent, or in the Islands have very many small Kings and Kingdomes.

From

The Islands
of Molucco's

The great
riches which
the King of
Spaine re-
ceives from
hence yearly.

From vvhence yet more East lieth
a great number of Isles, vvhich are
now called the *Molucco's*, which
are places as rich for their quantity
as any in the vworld: from these it
is that the *Spaniards* have yearly so
great quantity of all kinds of spice:
neither is there any place of all the
East-Indies, that doth more richly
furnish home their Carracks, than
doe these *Molucco's*.

The Islands vvhich are called
by that name, are by some of our
Writers accounted to be at least
foure and twenty or five and
twenty; and some of them vvhich
are the bigger, have in them two
or three Kings apiece: and some
of them vvhich are lesse, are either
the severall Dominions of severall
Kings, or else two or three of them
doe belong to some one Prince.
When Sir *Francis Drake* did com-
passe the vvhole World, he came
near unto these, but did not touch
at any of them; but Master *Candish*
taking as large a journey, vvas in
one or more of them, where he
found the people to be intelligent
and

Note.

and subtrill, and the Kings of the Country to take upon them as great state as might be convenient for such petty Princes.

Some of these Islands the Spaniards in right of the Portugals have got into their own possession; with the Kings of some other they have leagued; and a third sort utterly desert them. More Northward, over against *China*, lieth a Countrey consisting of a great many Islands called *Japona*, of *Japan*; *The Island of Japan.* the people vvhwhereof are much of the same nature vvith the men of *China*: This Countrey vvas first discovered by the *Jesuites*, vvho in a blinde zeale have travelled into the farthest parts of the world, to vvinn men to their Religion. This Island is thought to be very rich.

About the parts of *Japan* there are divers people, whose most ordinary habitation is at the Sea, and doe never come into the Land, but only for their necessities, or to furnish themselves vvith new vessels, vvherein they may abide; but lying
not

not farre from the Land they have ducks, and other fowls swimming about them, which sometimes they take into their Boats and Ships, and in such sort do breed them, to the maintenance of them and their Children.

Into this *Japan* of late daies have our English also sail'd, as into other parts of the East-Indies, and there erected a Factory.

The rest that bee either neere unto *Asia* or *Africa*, because there is little written of them, wee passe

*Divers smal
Islands onely
named.*

over, onely naming them: as the *Philippina*, *Borneo*, *Bandara*; as also on the side of *Africke*, the Island of Saint *Lawrence*, called by the inhabitants *Madagascar*, *Sumatra*, and others of lesse note: And yet we do finde in *Solinus* and *Pliny*, but especially in *Pomponius Mela*, that it was known in old time that there were many Islands neere unto the East-Indies, which as it might bee first discovered by the trafficking of the Islanders into the continent; so no doubt that Navy which *Alexander* sent out to *India*,

to descry and coast thorow the Eastern seas, did give much light thereunto, partly by that which themselves did see, and partly by those things which they heard in such places, and of such persons as they met with in their travell.

Of the Islands in the Atlantick Sea,

Here bee many Islands which be Westward from *Africa*, and from *Europe*: as those which are called the *Gorgades*, that lye in the same *The Islands* climate with *Guinea*, which are of *Gorgades* foure in number, not inhabited by men, but they are full of Goats. *Peter Martyr* in his first *Decade*, the sixth Book, saith that the Admirall *Colonus*, in the yeare of Christ 1498 sailing to *Hispaniola* with eight Ships, came to the Isle of *Madera*, *The Isle* from whence sending directly the *Madera*. rest of his ships to the *East Indies*, he in one ship with decks and two Carayels, sailed to the Equinoctiall betweene which and the Isle *Madera*,

Medora, in the middest vway lye 13. Islands of the *Portugals*, in old time called *Hesperides*, novv *Cabonerde*, two dayes sayling distant from the inner parts of *Ethiopia*: one whereof is called *Bonavista*. Northward from thence, in the same climate vvith the South-part of *Morocco*, lye those vvich are called *Canaria*, or the fortunate Islands, vvich are seven in number, being most fruitfull, and very pleasant, and therefore called by that name, *Fortunata Insula*. This is famous in them, that it hath pleased all Cosmographers to make their Meridian to be their first point where they doe begin to reckon the computation of their Longitude; and unto them, after three hundred and threescore Degrees to return again.

From hence the best Canary Sacks. From these Islands it is that those strong and pleasant Sacks, which are called *Canary Wines* are brought; and from thence are fetched those that they call *Canary Birds*. These Islands are under the Crowne of *Spaine*: The heat of the Countrey is

is very great, and therefore fitter for concoction; but besides that, the soyle of it selfe is accommodated thereunto, and by reason of them, both these Islands doe bring forth a Grape, vvhich is sweeter in taste then any other Grape, and hath that property vvith it, that the Wine vvich is made thereof, doth not fume into the head, like other Sacke, but doth helpe the stomacke, and exercise the force of it there. The slips of their Vines have been brought into *Spaine*, and some other places of *Europe*, but they have not sorted to the same purpose as they doe in their native Countrey.

There do grow also in these Isles good store of Sugar-canes, which yeeldeth plentifully that kinde of commoditie unto *Spaine*, either for Marmelets (wherein they much delight) or for other uses.

*From hence
great store of
Sugar-canes*

Peter Martyr in the beginning of his *Decades* which he hath written *de Orbe novo*, doth particularly touch the names, and some other things of these Islands.

L

On

On the backside of *Africa* also, just under the *Equinoctiall*, is the
The Isle of *Isle of Saint Thomas*, inhabited by
St. Thomas. the *Portugals*; which Island was taken in the later time of *Qu. Elizabeth* by the *Dutch*: it is reported that in the midst of this Island is an Hill, and over that a continuall cloud, wherewith the whole Island is watered, (such a like thing as this is reported of the *Isle of Cloves*.)
The Isle of The aire of this Island is unwholsome, and there is hardly seene any
Cloves. *Portugall* or stranger that comes to dwell there, which lives till he be above forty years of age.

More Northward from *Africke* lie those Islands which are called
The Islands *Azores Insula*, being six or seven
of Azores. in number; of which *Tercera* is one of the chiefe: of whom, the rest by some are called *Tercera's*, which are farre inferiour in fruitfulnessse unto the *Canaries*. These were first under the Crowne of *Portugall*, and one of them was the last which was kept out from the King of *Spaine*, by the Prior *Don Antonio*, who afterwards called himselfe King of
Per-

Portugall, but the Spaniard at last tooke this *Tercena* from him, and doth possesse all these Islands, together with the rest of the Dominion, which did belong to the Portugall.

He who list to see the unadvised proceedings of *Don Antonio*, both in parting with *Lisbon*, and the rest of Portugall, as also in losing these Islands which last of all held out for him, let him read *Conestagio* of the union of Portugall to the Crowne of Castile. But these *Azores* have in times past yeilded much Oade, which thereupon in England was called *Island O d* but now they are the place where the Spaniard doe commonly touch, and take in fresh water, both going and comming to and from *America*, finding that to passe directly without turning on either hand towards *America* is very hard, by reason of the strong current of the water from the gulph of *Mexico*, and so forward to the East: and therefore they are enforced either to goe lower to the South, and so to water in some port

Note the unadvisednesse of Don Antonio.

of *Guinea*, or thereabout, or else to keep up as high as these Islands.

Of *America*, or the new World.

Although some doe dispute out of *Plato* and the old Writers, that there was not only a guesse, but a kind of knowledge in ancient time, that besides *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa* there was another large country lying to the West, yet he that shal advisedly peruse the conjectures made thereupon, may see that there is nothing of sufficien. ie to enforce any such knowledge, but that all antiquitie was utterlie ignorant of the new found Countries towards the West. Whereunto this one Argument most forcible; may give credit, that at the first arriving of the *Spaniards* there, they found in those places, nothing shewing Trafficke, or knowledge of any other Nation; but the people naked, uncivil, some of them devourers of mens flesh, ignorant of shipping, with-

The people of
America utterly void of
all manner
of knowledge
of God, or
goodnesse.

without all kind of learning, having no remembrance of History or writing among them; never having heard of any such Religion as in other places of the world is knowne, but being utterly ignorant of Scripture, or *Christ*, or *Moses*, or any *God*, neither having among them any token of Crosse, Church, Temple, or Devotion, agreeing with other Nations. The reasons which are gathered by some late Writers out of *Plato*, *Seneca*, and some other of the Ancient, are rather conjectural, that it was likely that there should be some such place, than any way demonstrative, or concluding by experience, that there was any such country: and the greatest inducement which they had to perswade themselves, that there was any more Land towards the West then that which was formerly knowne, was grounded upon this, that all *Asia*, *Europe*, and *Africke*, concerning the longitude of the World, did containe in them but 180. degrees: and therefore it was most probable, that in the other 180. which filleth

The reasons
conjecture all
of a new-
found world

up the whole circle of the Sun to the number of 360 degrees; God would not suffer the water only to possesse all, but would leave a place for the habitation of men, beasts, flying and creeping creatures.

I am not ignorant that some, who make too much of vaine shewes out of the British Antiquities, have given out to the world and written something to that purpose, that *Arthur* sometimes King of *Britaine*, had both knowledge of these parts, and some Dominion in them: for they finde (as some report) that King *Arthur* had under his government many Islands, & great Countries towards the North and West: which one of some speciall note hath interpreted to signifie *America*, and the Northern parts thereof, and thereupon have gone about to entitle the Queen of *England* to be Sovereign of those Provinces, by right of descent from King *Arthur*. But the wisdom of our State hath been such, as to neglect that opinion, imagining it to be grounded upon fabulous foundations, as ma-

Some have
entituled the
Queen of
England So-
vereigne of
these Pro-
vinces.

ny things are which are now reported of King *Arthur*; only this doth carry some shevv vvith it, that novv some hundreds of years since, there was a Knight of *Wales*; vvho vvith shipping and some pretty comp any did goe to discover those parts: whereof as there is some record of reasonable credit amongst the Monuments of *Wales*, so there is this one thing vvwhich giveth pregnant shevv therunto, that in the late Navigation of some of our men to *Narumbega*, and some other Northerne parts of *America*, they finde some tokens of civility and Christian Religion; but especially they doe meet with some words of the *Welsh* language; as that a Bird with a white head should be called *Pengwinn*, and other such like: yet because we have no invincible certainty hereof, and if any thing vv ere done, it vv as only in the Northerne and vvorse parts: and the intercourse betwixt *Wales* and those parts, in the space of divers hundred years, was not continued, but quite silenced: vve may goe

forward with that opinion, that these Westerne Indies were no way knowne to former ages.

God therefore remembering the prophesie of his Son, that the Gospell of the Kingdome should before the day of judgement be preached in all coasts and quarters of the world, and in his mercy intending to free the people; or at the least some few of them, from the bondage of Satan (who did detaine them in blockish ignorance) and from their Idolatrous service unto certain vile spirits, (whom they call their *Zemes*, and most obsequiously did adore them) raised up the spirit of a man worthy of perpetuall memory (one *Christopherus Columbus*, borne at *Genua* in *Italy*) to set his minde to the discovery of a new World; who finding by that compasse of the old known World, that there must needs be a much more mighty space (to the which the Sun by his daily motion did compasse about) then that which was already knowne and discovered; and conceiving that this huge quantity might

*This Rel-
gion.*

*Columbus
the first dis-
coverer of
America.*

might as well be Land as Sea, he could never satisfie himselfe till he might attempt to make proof of the verity thereof.

Being therefore himselfe a private man, and of more vertue than Nobility, after his reasons and demonstrations laid downe, whereby he might induce men that it was no vaine thing which he went about, he went unto many of the Princes of Christendome, and among others to *Henry* the seventh, King of *England*, desiring to be furnished with shipping and men fit for such a Navigation: but these men refusing him, partly because they gave no credit to his Narration; and partly lest they should be derided by their Neighbour Princes, if by this *Genoe-stranger* they should be couened; but especially, for that they were unwilling to sustaine the charges of shipping: At last he tooke himselfe unto the Court of *Ferdinandus* and *Elizabeth*, King and Queen of *Castile*, where also at the first he found but small entertainment; yet persisting in his pur-

In the yeare
1492. Ame-
rica discove-
red by Co-
lumbus.

pose without wearinesse, and with great importunity, it pleased God so move the mind of *Elizabeth* the Queen, to deale with her husband to furnish forth two ships, for the discovery only, and not for conquest: whereupon *Columbus* in the yeare one thousand foure hundred ninety and two, accompanied with his brother *Bartholomew Columbus*, and many Spaniards, sayled farre to the West, for the space of threescore dayes and more, with the great indignation and often mutinies of his company, fearing that by reason of their long distance from home, they should never returne againe; insomuch that the Generall, after many perswasions of them to goe forward, was at length enforced to crave but three dayes, wherein if they saw not the Island, he promised to returne; and God did so blesse him, to the end that his Voyage might not prove in vaine, that in that space one of his Company did see Fire, which was a certaine Argument that they were neare

to the Land : as it fell out indeed.

The first Land vvhhereunto they came, vvas an Island, called by the Inhabitants *Haity*, but in remem-

The Island Haity.

brance of *Spaine* from vvhen he came, he termed it *Hispaniola*; and finding it to be a Countrey full of

The riches of the country.

pleasure, and having in it abundance of Gold and Pearle, hee proceeded further, and discovered another bigge Isle, vvhich is called *Cuba* : of the vvhich being very glad, vvith great treasure he returned unto *Spaine*, bringing joyfull newes of his happy success.

The Island Cuba.

When *Columbus* did adventure to restraine the time of their expedition vvithin the compasse of three dayes, engaging himselfe to returne, if in that space they saw no Land; there be some vvrite, that he limited himselfe not at all adventures, but that he did by his eye discern a difference in the colour of the clouds vvhich did arise out of the West, from those vvhich formerly hee had seene :

vvhich

which clouds did argue by the clearnesse of them, that they did not arise immediately out of the Sea, but that they had passed over some good space of the Land, and thereby grew clearer and clearer, not having in them any new or late risen vapours: but this is but conjecturall.

The Spaniards, who are by nature a people proud, have since the death of *Columbus*, laboured to obscure his fame, envying that an *Italian* or stranger should be reported to be the first discoverer of those parts.

The pride of the Spaniards, labouring to obscure the fame of *Columbus*.

And therefore have in their writings since given forth, that there was a *Spaniard* which had first been there; and that *Columbus* meeting with his Cards and descriptions, did but pursue his enterprize, and assume the glory to himselfe.

But this fable of theirs doth favour of the same spirit wherewith all many of them in his life time did reproach him, that it was no matter of importance to find out these

these Countries, but that, if that he had not done it, many other might, and would. Which being spoken to *Columbus* at a solemne dinner, he called for an Egge, and willed all the guests one after another to set it up on end. Which when they could not doe, he gently bruising the one end of it, did make it flat, and so set it up, by imitation vwhereof each of the other did the same: whereby he mildly did reprove their envy towards him, and shewed how easie it was to doe that which a man had seene done before.

To goe forward therefore: *Columbus* being returned to *Castile*, after his vwelcome to the Princes, was made Great Admirall of *Spaine*, and with a nev्व Fleet of more Ships vvas sent to search further: which he accordingly did, and quickly found the maine Land, not farre from the Tropick of *Cancer*.

Which part of the Countrey, in honour of *Spain*, he called *Hispania* *Hispania nova*, in respect vwhereof at this day

day the King of Spaine doth entitle himselfe *Hispaniarum Rex.*

Some there be which write, that *Columbus* did not discover further then the Islands; and that he spent the greatest part of his former labours in coasting *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*, to see whether they were Islands, or a Continent; and that some other in the meane time did thrust themselves forward and discovered the firme Land; Among

Of whom
this Country
had its name

whom *Amarius Vespucius* was the chiefe, of whose name a great part of the Country is called at this day *America.*

Manner of
the people.

They found the people both of the maine Lands and Islands very many in number, naked, without cloathes or Armour; sowing no Corne, but making their Bread of a kinde of Root, which they call *Manix*. Men most ignorant of all kind of Learning, admiring at the Christians, as if they had been sent downe from Heaven, and thinking them to be immortall, wondering at their Ships, and their tacklings thereof; for they had no

Ships

Ships of their own, but big troughs, which they call their Canoes, being made hollow (of the body of a Tree) vvith the sharp bones of Fishes: for yron and such like Instruments they have none.

Although it doe appeare, that by the Warres of one of their petty Princes, or Kings, vvhom they call *Cassickes*, had against another, many thousands of the Inhabitants of those Countries vvere continually vvasted and spoiled: yet the number of them was so great in every part of the *West-Indies*, that in *Hispaniola* alone there were supposed to be by computation of the *Spaniards* first ariving there, not so fevv as 2000000. which yet by the cruelty of the *Spaniards* vvere so murdered, and other ways made away, that vvithin fifty years after (as their Writers report) there vvere scant any thousands in that Island remaining of them.

The like is to be said of the populousnesse of other Coasts and quarters there.

The Armour vvhich those people did

*The cruelty
of the Spaniards.*

Their Armour.

did vveare vyhen they entred into the Warres, was nothing but some sleight covering, either made of Wood, or Shells of Fishes, or of Cotton-wooll, or some such foolish matter. For they had no use at all of Iron or Steele, but the most part of them came vvithout any kinde of cloathing or covering, yet armed vvith Bowes and Arrowes, which were made sharp at the end with the scraping of Fish-bones, or with Fish-bones themselves put on the end, like an Arrow-head; and that oftentimes they dipped in a kinde of most venomous poyson: Some other of them had for their Weapons great clubs, wherewith they did use to beat out the braines of those with whom they did combat.

Note their
bread.

They had amongst them no good or wholiome food, for even that *Maiz* wherof they made their bread, had in the root thereof a most venomous kinde of liquor, which is no better than deadly poyson; but they crush out that juice, and afterward do prepare the root,

so that it maketh them a kinde of Bread.

There was no sort of good Literature to be found among them : *No good literature among them* nay, they could not so much as distinguish any times the one from the other, but by a blockish kind of observation of the course of the Moon, according to which they made their computation, but without any kinde of certaintie, saving for some few Moneths which were lately past : but for the set calculating of ought which was done divers yeares before, they could doe nothing therein, but onely grossely aime at it.

But that in all Ages it hath appeared, that Satan hath used ignorance as one of the chiefest meanes whereby to increase Idolatry, and consequentlie to enlarge his kingdom ; it vvere otherwise incredible, that any who have in them reason, and the shape of men, should be so brutishlie ignorant of all kind of true Religion, devotion, and understanding.

For the adoration which they do
give

*Note how
the Devill
did strangely
delude
these people.*

give, vvas only unto certain foule spirits, vvhich they call by the name of their *Zemes*. In remembrance of vvhom, diuers of them did keep in their houses certain things made of cotton wool, in the manner of puppets, or like Childrens babies, and to these they did yeeld a reverence, supposing some Divine Nature to be in them, because sometimes in the Evening, and in the night time they had such illusions offered unto them, as that they saw these their Puppets to move and stirre up and downe in their houses, and sometimes to utter voices, and give diuers significations of such things as they vvould have to be done, or not to be done: Yea, and that vvith such effect from the devill also, that if their vvils and commandements vv ere not fulfilled, there was some vengeance or punishments executed upon them or their Children, the more to keep them in awe and servility, to the great enemy of mankinde.

Not long after the *Spaniards* entered those parts, there were in diuers
of

of the Islands, and some parts of the
Main, such incredible tempests, and
disturbances of the Aire, by winde
and raine, thunder and lightning,
as that the like had never been
seen nor heard of in the memory of
man : vvhich are ordinarilie in-
terpreted to be the speciall worke
of the Devill : vvho not unfely is
termed by Saint *Paul* the Prince of
the Aire, as having a liberty given
him of God there sometimes to
doe strange executions : and of
likelihood, hee did make these
stirs, either grieving that the name
of Christ vvas at all brought into
those parts, or else seeking to fright
the Inhabitants from associating
themselves with those who brought
(although but superstitiously) the
knowledge of God, and the Re-
deemer, being desirous that they
should looke for more such dis-
temperatures and vexations, if they
would confederate themselves with
them.

*Note the
malice of
Satan.*

The people were so ignorant
of all humane and civill conversa-
tion, and trafficking into those parts,

at

The admiration of the people at the approach of the men and shipping.

at the first comming of the Christians thither, that they thought they could never sufficientlie admire their persons, their shipping, or any other thing which they brought vwith them : Whereupon they without ceasing gazed on the manner of their Ships, seeing them to be so great, and consisting of diuers Planckes: But they were never satisfied with staring upon their Mastes, Sayles, Cables, and other Ropes and Tacklings, whereunto they had never beheld any thing like before : and yet nature and necessitie had taught them to make unto themselves certaine Vessels for the Sea, of some one tree, which they did use to get down, not with cutting, but vwith fire : and when it lay along upon the ground, they did use also fire, either to burne away that vwhich vvas tough and unfit vwithour, or to make it hollow within : although they have also the shels and bones of Fishes, whereby they made smooth.

But some of these Troughes or Canoes were so great, that sometimes

times above twenty men have been found rowing in one.

The Trees of *America*, but especially in *Brasilia*, being so huge, that it is reported of them, that severall families have lived in severall arms of one Tree, to such a number as are in some petty Village, or Parish in Christendome.

The mighty
bignesse of
the trees of
Brasilia.

Among other strange opinions which they conceived of the *Spaniards* this was one, that they were the sonnes of some god, and not borne of mortall seed, but sent downe from Heaven unto them: and this conceit was the stronger in them because at the first, in such conflicts as they had with them, they could kill few or none of them: the reason whereof was, partly the armour of the *Spaniards*, and partly the want of Iron and Steele upon the Arrowes which the *Americans* did shoot: but they were not very long of that opinion, that they were immortall, but reformed that error, both by seeing the dead corps of some of the Christians, and by trying an experiment upon some of

They conceived them to be some gods

of them also : for they tooke of them, and put their heads under the water, and held them till they were choaked ; by which they knew them to be of the same nature as other men.

They admired and feared a Letter.

Among other points which did shew the great ignorance and unlettered stupidity of these *Indians*, this was one, that they could not conceive the force of writing of Letters ; insomuch that when one *Spaniard* would send unto another, being distant in place, in *India* with any provision, and would write a Letter by him, what the fellow had received from him ; the poore *Indian* would marvell how it should be possible that he to whom he came should be able to know all things which either himselfe brought, or the sender directed : And thereupon divers of them did thinke that there was some kind of spirit in the paper, and marvellously stood in feare of such a thing as a Letter was.

This Country yeelds great abundance of strange Herbes, the like where

whereof are not to be found in other parts of the World : as also some very rare beasts, as one among the rest, who by *Peter Martyr's* description, hath some part like an Elephant, some part like an Horse, and divers other parts like divers other Beasts; Nature having studied to expresse a great many severall creatures in one.

Some very rare beasts.

There are also found at the Sea *The Sea* or within some Rivers, Crocodiles, *crocodiles.* but not of that hugeness as those that breed in *Egypt* in the River *Nilus*, whereof some are described by *Pliny* to be at the least 24. Cubits in length ; which argues the Crocodile to be the greatest creature in the world that comes of an Egge.

There are also thereabout some *Some rare* extraordinary Stones growing in *stones.* the Land ; as above others the Blood stones, whereof there are great store : but especially there is one thing of great beauty and worth, that is, the abundance of Pearles, which are taken in Shell-fishes, and are of a great quantity,

as any that be in the Seas near to the *East-Indies* : so that the true cause of the plenty of Pearle in *Europe*, in this our Age, beyond that incomparably which hath bin in the dayes of our forefathers, is to be ascribed to the discoverie of these New-found Lands.

Divers trees
not else-
where found
The abun-
dance of
Kine and
Buls:

There are also here divers Trees which are not to bee found elsewhere : and many Roots, which serve for divers purposes.

Among other things (whereof there is great plenty in those Western parts) is the abundance of Kine and Buls : whereof they report, that there is such store in *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*, that there are killed downe divers thousands every yeare, whereof the Spaniard maketh no other use, but to take the Tallow, or the Hide ; which serveth them in their shipping, and for divers other purposes ; but the flesh, or the most part of them, they suffer for to putrifie, as making little account of it : partly because of the heate of the Countrey, wherein they eat little flesh, and partly

partly because they have store of
fowls, and other more dainty meat,
whereupon, together with fish,
they do very much feed.

It may seeme a kind of miracle,
unto him who looketh no higher
than the ordinary rules of Nature,
and doth not respect the extraordi-
nary and unlimited power of God,
that whereas a great part of *A-*
merica doth lie in the *Zona Torrida*,
in the selfe same climate with
Ethiopia, and the hottest parts of
the *East-Indies*, where the inhabi-
tants are not only tawny, as all
be in *Egypt*, and in *Mauritania*,
but also coale-black, and very
Negroes; here there should be no
man whose colour is black, except it
be those which are brought out of
Africa, but that the people should
be of a reasonable faire complexion,
which is to be ascribed only unto
Gods peculiar will, and not to that
which some foolishly have imagi-
ned, that the generative seed of
those people should be white, and
that other of the *Ethiopians*
black; for that is untrue, in as

much as the *Ethiopians* case doth
not differ from the quality of other
men.

The con-
dition of the
people of A-
merica.

The *Spaniards* did finde the peo-
ple to be here most simple, with-
out fraud, giving them kinde en-
tertainment, according to their
best manner; exchanging for knives
and Glasses, and such like toys,
great abundance of Gold and
Pearle.

It is certaine, that by the very
light of Nature, and by the ordi-
nary course of humane shape, there
were among this people very many
good things, as affabilitie in their
kinde, hospitalitie towards stran-
gers, which had not offended them,
according to their ability, and open
and plaine behaviour, yea and
in some parts of these *West-Indies*
there vvas an opinion in grosse, that
the soule vvas immortall, and that
there vvas life after this life: where
beyond certaine hills (they know
not vvhether) those vvhich dyed in
defence of their Countrey, should
after their departure from this life,
remain in much blessednesse: which
opinion

The Reli-
gion.

opinion caused them to beare
 themselves very valiantlie in their
 fights, either striving to conquer
 their enemies, or vvith very good
 contentment, enduring death (if
 it were their hap to be taken, or
 slaine) in as much as they promi-
 sed themselves a better reward else-
 where: But vvithall, as it could
 not chuse but be so, there were
 many other grievous finnes a-
 mongst them; as adoration of De-
 vils, Sodomie, Incest, and all kind
 of Adultery; Ambition in very high
 measure; a deadly hatred each of
 other: vvhich proceeded all from
 the fountaine of ignorance where-
 with Satan had banded their eyes:
 yet there were among them some,
 which by a kinde of blinde vvitch-
 craft had to evil purpose, acquain-
 tance, and entercourse with foule
 spirits.

*Yet many
 grievous finnes
 by them com-
 mitted.*

The manner of their attire, or *Their attire.*
 beautifying themselves, vvhich di-
 vers of these people had severally
 in severall parts, did seeme very
 strange unto them vvho came first
 into that country. For some of them

did adorne themselves with the shells of fishes, some did wear Feathers about their heads, some had whole garments made of Feathers, and those very curiously wrought, and placed together of divers colours: to which purpose they did most use the feathers of Peacocks or Parrots, or such other birds, whose colouring was of divers colours. Yea, in very many places they had their lower lips bored thorow with a great hole, and something put into them, as also into the upper parts of their eares, being pierced in like manner: which as it seemed to themselves to be a point of beantie, so it made them appeare to other men to bee wonderfull ug'y.

*Infinite store
of gold and
silver in A-
merica.*

The quantity of gold and silver which was found in those parts was incredible, which is the true reason wherfore all things in Christendome (as Bodin de R^p. observeth) do serve to be sold at a higher rate than they were in the daies of our forefathers, when indeed they had not so: for as he noteth, it is the plenty of gold

gold and silver which is brought
to this *America*, that maketh mo-
ney to be in greater store, & so may
more easily be given, then it could
be in the daies of our Predecessors.

But for the thing it selfe, it is testi-
fied by all writers, that there were *Precious
mines.*

in those parts very great mines of
the most precious metals, that in
the banks of rivers, with the wash-
ing of the water, there was divers
times fretted out very good & big
pieces of gold, which without melt-
ing and trying, was of reasonable
perfection; and the like was to be
found in many places of the Land,
when the people did dig for their
husbandry, or for any other use.

This made the inhabitants there
(for the commonnesse of it) to ac-
count gold and silver but as a vile
thing; and yet by the reason of the
colour of it, for variety sake, to be
mingled with the Pearle, divers of
them did wear it about their necks
and about their arms. And yet we
do find, that in some part of the west
Indies, the Kings did make some
reckoning of gold, and by fire did

try it out to the best perfection: as
Atabaliba may appear by *Atabaliba*, who
his ransom. had a great house piled upon the
 sides with great wedges of gold ready
 tryed, which he gave to the *Spaniards*
 for a ransom of his life: and yet they most
 perfidiously did take his life from him.

*The Country
 people ex-
 changed it
 for bables.*

But the meane account ordina-
 rie vvhich the people had of gold,
 did cause them very readilie to
 bring unto the *Spaniards* at their
 first arrivall great store of that me-
 tall, vvhich they very readilie ex-
 changed for the meanest trifles
 and gew-gawes which the other
 could bring, even such things as
 wherewith children doe use to play.
 But there was nothing more accep-
 table unto them then Axes and
 Hammers, Knives, and all tooles of
 Iron, whereof they rather make ad-
 vantage taking downe their timber to
 frame it, and to doe other such ne-
 cessaries to their convenient use
 belonging, then to fight, or to doe
 hurt each to the other: and therein
 may appeare the great variety of
 Gods disposition of his creatures
 VII E M here

ere and there; when in all that
maine Continent of *America*, but
especially in that which lieth be-
tween or near the *Tropicks*, there is
no Iron or Steel to be found; which
without doubt gave great way to
the conquest of the strongest places
there: as of *Mexico* by name, when
armed men with Gunnes, and other
instruments of warre, were to fight
against them which were little bet-
ter then baked; and it was rightly
upbraided by one of his Countrey-
men to *Ferdinandus Cortesius* upon
one of his returns from *America*,
having made exceeding boast of
his great victories in those parts,
and coming afterwards in service
into *Africk*, where he being hardly
laid unto by the *Moors*, and shew-
ing no valour at all, it was remem-
bered unto him, that it was an ease
thing for him to doe all those ex-
ploits which he cracked to much of
in the *West-Indies*, in as much as
the people there had nothing to
fear.
There was nothing more dread-
full to those unarmed men, then the

*They dread-
ed men on
horse-back.*

fight of Horses and men riding upon them, whereof a very few did quickly over-bear many thousands of them, even almost in the beginning of the discovery of those parts.

*The King
had the fifth
part for his
tribute.*

Ferdinandus and Elizabeth, then King and Queene of Castile, and after them Charles the fifth the Emperor, who succeeded in their right, partly to stir up their subjects to action, and partly to procure unto themselves the more treasure with lesse expence and trouble of their owne, did give leave unto divers of their subjects, that by speciall commission they might passe into those parts, and there have severall Quarters and Countreies allotted unto them, where they might dig and try out Gold and Silver on condition, that they did allow cleare unto the King, the fifth part of such commodities as did come unto them; and therefore heere unto every Mine and Furnace, the King had his speciall Officers, which did daily attend and take up his Tribute. And so the end that all things might

might the better be ordered, both
there, and in *Spain* (concerning
the affaires of those Countries) the
King caused a Councell and Coun-
sell-house to be newly erected at
Sevill, where all things should be
handled that did grow to any con-
troverſie: and where the intelligent
ces and advertisements might be
laid up as in a place of record, which
should from time to time bee
brought out of *America*: Of this
Councell *Peter Martyr* (who wrote
the *Decades*) was one, and contin-
ued there till he was very old;
and therefore might upon the ſureſt
instructions ſet downe theſe things
which he committed to ſtory.

*A Councell
at Sevill for
the govern-
ment of
America.*

The deſire of gaine caused the
Spaniards to ſeek further into the
Countries: but the tyranny and
the covetouſneſſe of the *Spaniards*
was ſuch, in taking from them their
goods, in deſlowring their Wives
and Daughters; but eſpecially,
in forcing them to labour in their
Gold Mines without meaſure, as if
they had been Beaſts, that the
people deteſting them, and the

*Note the
Spaniards
cruelty.*

name of Christians for their sin-
did some of them kill themselves
and the mothers destroyed their
children in their bellies, that they
might not be born to serve so hate-
full a Nation and some of them did
in war conspire against them so that
by slaughter and otherwise the peo-
ple of the Countrey are almost all
wasted now within a hundred
years, being before many millions:
and those which remaine are as
Slaves, and the Spaniards almost on-
ly doe inhabitt those parts.

His insolen-
cy and tyrann-
ising pride.

His inso'ency and tyrannizing pride. It is not unknown to all the parts of Europe, that the insolencie of the Spaniards is very great, even over Christians, tyrannizing and playing all outrages vwherefoever they get men in subjection; and this maketh them so hatefull to the Portugals at home, to the Italians in Milan and Naples, but especially to the Low-Country-men, who have therefore much desired to shake off the yoke of their Governour. Besides that, they are men immoderately given to the lust of the Flesh, making no conscience (e ca at home) even to get

Their beastly
hastiness.

Satiards in their young dayes, and
 reputed it no infamy unto them to
 frequent Harlots and Brothel-hou-
 ses: but when they are abroad, e-
 speciallie in vvarlike seruices, they
 are very outragious, impudently
 and openly deflowering mens Wives
 and Daughters. It may easily then
 be guessed, what disorder they kept
 in the *West-Indies*, where the Coun-
 tries are hot, and the women were
 not able to resist their insolencies;
 and how they did tyrannize over
 the poore unarmed people, making
 them to drudge for them, not
 only like slaves, but brutt beasts:
 which grosse over-sight of theirs
 was at the first so apparent, that
 all of good mindes did complaine
 thereof, as appeareth by *Peter Mar-*
tyr himselfe, who in his writing to
 the Pope, and other Princes, doth
 much deplore the ill usage of them
 who in name were Christians, to-
 wards those simple Infidels. And
 certainly it caused many of them
 to blaspheme the name of God and
 of Christ. & to renounce their Bap-
 tisme, vvhereunto they were either
 forced

*Note their
 ibuma. i. j.*

forced or intreated, while they measured the God of the Christians by the actions of his servants, whom they found to be blasphemers and swearers, riotous and great Drunkards, ravenous tyrannous, and oppressors, unsatiable, covetous, fornicators, beyond measure given to incredible wantonnesse, and exercising even among themselves, all kinde of envie, contention, murders, poisonings, and all sort of inhumane behaviours.

The Friars

complaint of

their cruelty.

Not long after the arrivall of the Spaniards there, there were certaine Fryars and religious men, who moved with some zeale to draw the people there to the Christian faith, did travell into those parts, that so they might spread abroad the Gospel of Christ, and when they came there, beholding the intemperance of their Countrymen, which turned many away from the profession of Religion, they were much moved in their hearts & some of them by writings, and some other of them by travelling personally backe againe into Spaine, did informe the King

King and his Court, how dishonorable a thing it was to the name of Christ, that the poor people should be so abused: and how improbable it was that those courses being continued, any of them would hardly embrace the faith.

The earnest Petition of these, caused *Charles* the fifth, the Emperour and King of *Spaine*, by by his Edict and open Proclamation published in the *West-Indies*, to give liberty unto the Inhabitants and Naturals of the place, that they should be in state of free-men, and not of bond: but his subjects were so inured proudly to domineere over them, that this did little amend the condition of the people.

Since these dates notwithstanding the blind zeal of the *Spaniards* hath been such, as that the Kings have been at some cost, & other men also have been at a great charge to erect divers Monasteries and religious Houses there, and many have taken the pains to go out of *Europe* (as they think for Christs sake) to reside as Monks and Friars, in *America*.

There

on these be established some Bishopricks there, and other Government Ecclesiasticall; and the Masse is there published, and Lating service, according to the custom of the Church of Rome, labouring to root out their idolatrie, but mingling the Christian Religion with much Popish superstition.

Mexico described.

By reason that the Countrey is exceeding rich and fruitful, the Spaniards with great desire did spread themselves towards the North, where they found some more resistance, although nothing in comparison of Warriours: but the greatest of their labour was to conquer the Kingdom of *Mexico*, which *Mexico* is a City very great, and as populous almost as any in the World standing in the midst of a great Marsh or Fen. The conquerour of this, was *Ferdinandus Cortez*, so much renowned in Spain unto this day.

If there were any thing at all in these *West-Indies* which might favour of civilitie, or any orderly kind

kind of government, it was in the
kingdome of *Mexico*, where it ap-
peared unto the *Spaniards*, that
there is a certain settled state, which
was kept within compasse by some
decrees and customes of their owne
and which was able to make some
resistance (as it may be termed) if
it be compared with the other in-
habitants of *America*, although lit-
tle, if it be conferred with the coun-
ties of Christendome. But the po-
licie of the *Spaniards* was, that by
private meanes they came to un-
derstand of a King that confined
neere upon *Mexico*, who as he was
of good strength, so was he of ex-
ceeding malice towards these his
borderers, and by his forces and
intelligence, *Ferdinandus Cortesius*
and his companie came to have
their will upon *Mexico*.

In this Countrey there stand-
eth a very great Lake, which at the
one end is very large, and almost
round; but towards the other end
doth contract it selfe againe into
a narrow room, and then spreadeth
wide againe and round, onely a-
bout

A great
Lake.

about the third part of the compass of the greater end. In the lesser of the two, there are set some houses in four or five several places, which represent our Villages: but in the greater part of the Lake standeth *Mexico* it selfe, being a City built of bricke, to a good and elegant proportion, where the water issueth into divers streets of it, as it is in *Venice*, and from some part whereof there are divers Bridges unto the maine Land, made also of brick, but from the other sides men doe come by boats, whereof there is abundant store continually going in that Lake.

The Writers doe record, that there is to be found in this City, abundance of all kind of provision, but especially fruits, and other delightfull things, which are brought in from other parts of the Countrey.

*Mexico the
chiefe City
of all those
quarters.*

This was the chiefe City of all those quarters, before the arrivall of the Spaniards there, and in subjection thereunto were many large Provinces, extending themselves every way.

way: so that the King of this place was a Prince of great estate. And accordingly thereunto, the Spaniards at this day have made it their chiefe and royall City, where the King keeps his Vice-Roy of Mexico for the West-Indies, as he hath his Vice-Roy at Goa for the East-Indies: and from thence have all the parts of America (but especially that which they call *Hispavien nova*) their directions; and hence they fetch their Lawes, Ordinantes, and determinations, unlesse it be such great causes as are thought fit to be referred to the Councell of Spain.

The Sea which confineth neere unto this City is called the Gulph of Mexico; where, as in divers other Bayes or Gulphes, the stream or current is such, that ships cannot passe directly to and fro, but especially out of the Gulph, that they are forced to take their course either high to the North, or low to the South.

In and neer unto this Gulph are divers Iland, conquered and inhabited

The Gulph of Mexico

Divers
Islands in
the gulph of
Mexico.

habited by the Spaniards, as the
fotenamed Cuba and Hispaniola,
where the Spaniards were visited
by our English, in the time of Queen
Elizabeth, and their Townes of
Sancto Domingo, and Sancto Jago, ta-
ken by Sir Francis Drake, as also
Jaroaica and Boriquen, otherwise
called the Island of Saint John, where
the Earle of Cumberland took the
Towne of Porto Rico, and many o-
ther Islands of lesse note.

In the Sea coasts of all this New
Hispania, the Kings of Spain
have built many Townes and
Castles, and therein have erected
divers Furnaces and Forges, for
the Trying and Fining of their
Gold.

They that do write of the disco-
very of the West-Indies, do report,
that when Columbus at the first
went thitherward, in their greatest
distraktion and doubtfullnesse of
minde, whether to go forward or
backward: and Columbus had beg-
ged only two or three daies respite,
there was one of his company, who
after the Sea manner going up to
discover

discover the Land, did elsie some
fit: for the which being so happy
and lucky a token, he did hope to
receiue at the hands of the King of
Spain, some bountifull reward: but
when he returned home, there was
nothing at all given unto him,
which he took with that malecon-
tentednesse and disdain, that hee
fled over into *Africa*, and there
among the *Moor*s did apostate
and renounce the Christian faith,
so that he became a *Saracen*.

Of the parts of America towards
the North.

THE rumor of the discovery
of these parts being blown
over Christendome, and
the great quantitie of the
Land together with the fruitfulness
therof being reported abroad, some
other Nations did enterprize to see
fourther inas namely, the *French*
men, who sent certaine ships to a
part

*And named
it Florida.*

part of this Countrey, lying North from *Hispania nova*, some few degrees without the *Tropicks of Cancer*: into which when they had arrived, because of the continuall greenesse of the ground and trees, (as if it had bin a perpetuall spring) they called it *Florida*: where after some few of them had for a time settled themselves, the *Spaniards* took notice of it, & being unwilling to endure any such neighbours, they came suddenly on them, and most cruelly slew them all, without taking any rancome. And the *French* in revenge of this deed of the *Spaniards*, came in againe afterwards into this Countrey, and slew those that were the slayers of their country-men: yet the *Spaniards* for want of men, are not able to inhabite that Countrey, but leave it to the old people.

*The river
Mayo.*

The *French* had built in *Florida*, upon the River of *Mayo*, where they were visited by our Sir *John Hawkins*, a Fort which they called *Fort Carolin*, & had reasonably assured themselves for their defence

force against the Natives: but some malicious spirits amongst them fled to the Spaniards, with whom they returned againe into Florida to the murder and overthrow of their own Countrey men.

He who list to see both the attempt of the French-men for the inhabiting of that part, and the usage of the Spaniards towards them, let him read the Expedition into Florida, which is the end of Benzo's story concerning the New found World; and there he shall find both the covetous and insatiable nature of the Spaniards; who would not endure the French neere unto them, although there was land sufficient, and much to spare for both of them; also their perfidiousnesse in breaking of Oaths, and promises, and their unchristian cruelty, whereby they massacred all.

Note the
Spaniards
unchristian
cruelty.

The Spaniards also to the number of three hundred foot, and two hundred horse, under the conduct of Ferdinando de Sota, entred Florida, about the yeare of our Lord, 1550.
and

and there conquered a thousand miles wide and large, and after foure or five yeares continuance in that Countrey, betooke themselves againe from thence, and went to new Spaine, landing at *Panama* in Ships and Vessels that they had Built in *Florida*. And in all that time notwithstanding many conflicts with the natives, and divers discommodities and wants which they sustained in the Countrey, they lost but two hundred men.

After this departure of the Spaniards out of *Florida*, brought thither by *Ferdinand de Soto*, who died in the Countrey: after the defeat of the *French*, and their revenge againe taken on the Spaniards, the King of Spaine sent thither some small forces to take possession of the Countrey, and sit downe there; for no other end, as it is thought, but to keep out other Nations from entring there: the one halfe whereof set downe on the River of Saint *Augustine*, and the other, halfe a dozen leagues from

from thence to the Northward, at a place by them called Saint Helena.

In the yeare 1586, as Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Cartagena, a Citie in the main land to which he put over, and tooke it, after he departed from Santo Domingo, when the mortallitie that was amongst our English, had made them to give over their enterprize, to go with *Nombres de Dios*, and so over land to Panama, there to have stricken the stroke for the Treason: he was on the coast of Florida in the height of thirty, our men discovered on the shore, a place built like a Beacon, which was made for men to discover to Sea-ward: so coming to the shore, they marched along the Rivers side, till they came to a Fort built all of whole trees, which the Spaniards called the Fort of Saint John, where the King entertained halfe his Forces that he then had in the Countrey, which were an hundred and fifty Souldiers; the like number being at Saint Helena, all of them

them under the government of *Petro Melendez*, Nephew to the admirall *Melendez*, that fifteen or sixteen yeares before had been to bring with our English in the Bay of *Mexico*; this Fort our English took, and not far from thence the Townall of *Saint Augustine* upon the same river, where resolving to undertake alio the enterprize of *Saint Helena*, when they came to the Havens mouth where they should enter, they durst not for the dangerous shoals: wherefore they forooke the place, coasting along to *Virginia*, where they took in Mr *Ralph Lane* and his company, and so came into England, as you shall heare when we ipeak of *Virginia*.

In these Northerne parts of *America*, but especially within the main Continent, some have written (but how truly I cannot tell) that there is a sea which hath no entercourie at all with the Ocean: so that if there be any third place beside the *Mare Caspium*, and the *Mare Mortuum* in *Palestina*, which retained in it selfe great saltnesse, &

yet

yet minglenth not with the other
sea, it is in these Countries.

There is also in new *Spain* a great
salt Lake, as big or bigger than the
dead Sea of *Palestine*, in the midst
of which stands the great City of
Tennustitan, or *Mexico*, the Miltris
or imperiall City of those parts:
and on the Bankes or sides of that
Lake many other Cities also beside,
whi h though they are but little
in comparison of the greatnesse of
Tennustitan, yet of themselves are
great. This *Tennustitan* is supposed
to consist of 60 thousand houses, as
as you may read in the third Chap.
of the fifth of the *Decades*: and this
City standing in the midst and cen-
ter of this salt Lake, go which way
you will from the Continent to the
City, it is at least a League and an
halfe, or two Leagues on the
Lake unto it: some of the other
Cities are said to be thirty, some
of forty thousand Houses: the
names of these are, *Mesquail- Foure* *vingt*
cingo, *Coluatana*, *Wichilabaf-* *more in A*
co, *Iztapalapa*, and others: the *merica*.
Lake, though it be in the midst

of the Land, hath his *fluxus & refluxus*, his ebbing and flowing, like the Sea, and yet seventy leagues distant from the Sea.

The burning
hill in Ame-
rica.

But certaine it is, that towards the South of these parts, which is the Northern part of *Hispania nova*, above Mexico, there is a burning hill, which oftentimes breaketh out into flames, as *Vesuvius* in *Campania* did in the daies of the elder *Pliny*, and as *Aetna* hath done many ages since and before.

Peter Martyr in his fifth of his *Decades* saith, that eight leagues from *Tenustitan* or Mexico, as *Ferdinando Cortes* went thither from the *Chinrute Caler*, where is a Hill called of the Inhabitants *Popecatepecque*, as much as to say, *A smoakie mountaine*, at the top whereof there is a hole of a league and a halfe wide, out of which are cast fire, and stones with whirl-winds; and that the thicknesse of the ashes lying about the Hill is very great. It is reported also elsewhere of this hill, that the flames and the ashes thereof oft times destroy the fields and Gardens

A strange
fire

Gardens thereabouts. When Cortes went by it, he sent ten Spaniards, with Guides of the Countrey, to see and make report thereof unto him; two of which ten venturing further than the rest, saw the mouth of this fiery gulph at the hills top: and had they not happily soon returned towards their fellows, and sheltered themselves under a rock on the side of the hill, such a multitude of stones were cast out with the flame, that by no means they could have escaped.

The Englishmen also desirous by Navigation to adde something unto their own Countrey, as before time they had traveled toward the farthest North part of *America*, so lately finding that part which lieth between *Florida* and *Nova Francia* was not inhabited by any Christians, and was a Land fruitfull and fit to plant in, they sent thither two severall times, two severall companies, as Colonies to inhabite that part, which in remembrance of the Virginitie of their Queen they called *Virginia*. But this voyage being

*Of Virginia
the first
plantation.*

enterprized upon by private men, and being not throughly followed by the State, the possession of this *Virginia* for that time was discontinued, and the Country left to the old inhabitants.

*The second
plantation.*

There were some English people, who after they had understood the calmnesse of the Climate, and goodnesse of the soyle, did upon the instigation of some Gentlemen of *England*, voluntarily offer themselves, even with their Wives and Children, to go into those parts to inhabite; but when the most of them came there (upon some occasions) they returned home againe the first time: which caused that the second yeare there was a great company transported thither, who were provided of many necessaries, and continued there over a whole winter, under the guiding of *M. Lane*; but not finding any sustenance in the Country (which could well brooke with their nature, and being too meanelly provided of Corne and Victuals from *England*) they had like to have perished with
famine;

famine; and therefore thought themselves happy when Sr *Francis Drake*, comming that way from the *Westerne-Indies*, would take them into his ships, and bring them home into their native Country. Yet some there were of those *English*, which being left behind, ranged up and down the country (and hovering about the sea-coast) made meanes at last (after their enduring much misery) by some Christian ships to be brought back again into *England*.

While they were there inhabiting there were some children born and baptized in those parts, and they might well have endured the country, if they might have had such strength as to keep off the inhabitants from troubling them in tilling the ground, and reaping such corne as they would have sowed.

Again in the daies of our now *The third* raigning Soveraigne, in the yeare of *plantation.* our Lord 1606. the English planted themselves in *Viginia*, under the degrees 37, 38, 39. where they do to this day continue, and
N 3 have

have built three Towns and Forts, as namely *James-town* and *Henrico*, *Fort Henricke*, and *Fort Charles*, with others, which they hold and inhabite; sure retreats for them against the force of the natives, and reasonable secured places against any power that may come against them by Sea.

Of the Summer Islands.

In the same height, but a good distance from the coast of *Virginia* lieth the Island called by the *Spaniards* *La Bermuda*, but by our *English* the *Summer Islands*, which of late is inhabited also by our Country-men.

Northward from them on the coast lieth *Norumbega*, which is the south part of that which the *French* men did without disturbance of any Christian for a time possess. For the *French* men did discover a large part of *America*, towards the *Circle Arctique*, and did build there some Towns, and named it of their own Country, *Nova Francia*.

As our *English* men have adventured very far for the discovery of new-found lands: so with very great labour

labour and diligence they attempted to open something higher than *Nova Francia*: and therefore with some Ships they did passe thither, and entred upon the Land, from whence they brought some of the people, whose countenance was very tawny and dusky; which cometh not by any heat, but the great cold of the Climate, chilling and pricking them: but the digestion and stomach of these people is very good, inasmuch that like unto the *Tartars*, and some other Northern nations, their feeding was (for the most part) upon raw meat, their manners otherwise being barbarous and suitable to their diet.

They had little leatherne Boats, wherein they would fish neare the brinks of the Sea, and at their pleasure would carry them from place to place on their backs.

Notwithstanding all their pains there taken, it was a great error and ignorance in our men, when they supposed that they should find good store of Gold-mines in those quarters: for the country is so cold,

that it is not possible to find there any full concoction of the sun, to breed and worke such a metall within the ground; and therefore howsoever they brought home some store of earth which they supposed to be Ore, and of shining stones; yet when it came to the triall it proved to be nothing worth, but verified the Proverb, *All is not gold that glisters.*

In very many parts of these Northern Countries of *America*, there is very fit and opportune fishing some pretty way within the sea, and therefore divers Nations of *Europe* do yearly send fishers thither, with shipping and great store of salt: where when they have taken fish, and dried it, and salted it at the land, they bring it home into *Christendom*, and utter it commonly by the name of *New-found-land-fish*.

*The fish of
New found-
land.*

The English about the year 1570 did adventure far for to open the North parts of *America*, and layled as far as the very Circle *Arctike*, hoping to have found a passage by the North to the *Moluccoes*, and to *China*,

China, which hitherto neither by the North of *Asia*, nor by the North of *America* could be effected by them, by reason of the very great cold and ice in the climate.

The rest of the Island (being a huge space of earth.) hath not hitherto by any Christian to any purpose been discovered; but by those near the sea coast it may be gathered, that they all which do there inhabite, are men rude and uncivill, without the knowledge of God. Yet on the northwest part of *America*, some of our English men going through the straights of *Magellane*, and passing towards the North by *Hispania nova*, have touched on a Countrey, where they have found good entertainment, and the King thereof yeelded himselfe to the subjection of the Queen of *England*: whereupon they termed it *Nova Albion*.

Nova Albion

Sr Francis Drake, who toucht upon that Countrey and for some pretty time had his abode there, doth report in his Voyage, that the Country is very good, yeelding

much store of divers fruits delightfull both to the eye and taste : and that the people are apt enough by hospitality to yeeld favour and entertainment to strangers ; but it is added withall, that they are marvellously addicted to Witchcraft, and adoration of Devils ; from which they could not be perswaded to abstain even in the very presence of our Country-men.

Of Peru and Brasile.

The Portugals discovery of Brasile.

WHen the Portugals had first begun their Navigation by *Africk* into the *East-Indies*, some of them intending to have held their course Eastward unto *Caput bona spei*, were driven so far Westward by tempest, that they landed in a large and great Country, which by a general name is called *Brasilia*, where they began to enter traffick, and with Towns and Castles to plant themselves, before that the Spaniard had discovered *Peru*, which is the South part of *Ameri-*

America. So that at this day whatsoever the King of *Spain* hath in *Brasilia*, it is in the right of the Crown of *Portugall*.

We may read in *Gucciardine*, how when the *Spaniards* towards the West, and the *Portugals* towards the East, had descried many new-found-lands, there grew great contention between them, what should be appropriated unto the one, and what might be seized on by the other: therefore for the better establishing of peace amongst them, they had both recourse unto *Alexander* the sixth, who was Pope in the yeare 1492. and somewhat before and after: and he taking on him (after the proud manner of the Bishops of *Rome*) to dispose of it, which belonged not unto him, did set down an order between them; which was, that all the degrees of longitude, being 360. in the Globe being divided into two parts, the *Spaniards* should take one, and the *Portugals* the other: so that in this division they were to begin in those degrees, under which some

of.

of *Peru* standeth; from the which they counting forwards towards the East, did allow *Brasilia*, and 180 degrees to the *Portugals* Eastward, and so from *Brasilia* Westward to the *Spaniards* as many: so that he had in his portion all *America* except *Brasilia*.

A large
country,
and much
inhabited.

This country is large, having in it many people, and severall Kingdomes, which are not all possessed by the *Portugals*; but so, that other *Christians* as namely the *Frenchmen* being driven out of their Country for Religion, have set foot in there, though afterwards again they have abandoned it.

What the *Portugals* do at this day in *Brasilia*, I know not; but it is likely now, that whatsoever there is held by the *Christians* is reputed to be under the *Spaniards*, as many other parts of *Brasile* promiscuously are: yet certaine it is, that now almost forty yeares since some of the *Frenchmen*, which professed sincere religion, and could not then be suffered quietly to live in *France*, did provide certain shipping, and under the

the conduct of one *Villagagno* a Note, Knight of *Malra*, but their owne country-man did go thither & continued there the space of one yeare, having Ministers and Preachers among them, and the exercise of the Word and Sacraments: but after by the evill counsell of some of the chief Rulers in *France*, which were addicted unto the Pope, the heart of *Villagagno* was drawn away, inso-much that he contumeliously using the Pastors, and chiefe of that company, did force them to retire into *France*: so that the habitation there was then utterly relinquished, and hath not since been continued by any of the *French*.

There is a learned man, one *Johannes Lyreus*, who was in their voyage and hath written a Tract, called *Navigario in Brasiliam*, which is very well worth the reading, not only to see what did befall him and his company, but what the manners of that people, with whom they did converse. The inhabitants here are men also utterly unlearned; but men more ingenious than the com-

common sort of the *Americans*; goodly of body, and straight of proportion, going alwaies naked; reasonable good Warriours after their Country fashion, using to far such enemies as they take in the wars, that afterwards they may devour them, which they do with great pleasure. For divers of the People of those quarters, as the *Caribees*, and the *Cannibals*, and almost all, are eaters of mans flesh.

The abundance of
Brasil wood.

In this Country groweth abundance of that wood which since is brought into *Europe*, to die red colours, and is of the place whence it commeth called *Brasil wood*; the trees whereof are exceeding great.

The people of *Brasil*, where *Tyrinus* and his fellows lived, are called by the name of *Tauruapinambaiti*, by description of whose qualities, many things may be learned concerning the rest of the inhabitants neere thereabout.

First then, they have no letters among them, and yet seeme to be very capable of any good understanding: as appeared by the speech

of

of some of them, reproving the French-men for their great greedinesse & covetousness of gain, when they would take so much paines, as to come from another end of the world to get commodities there. Their computation is only by the Sun and Moon, whom they hold to be of a Divine nature: and although they know nothing truly concerning God, yet they have a darke opinion that the soule doth live after the separation from the body.

Their Religion.

The men & women throughout the whole Country do go starke naked, even very few of them having any thing on to cover their privities; only some of them do pull some kind of ornaments thorow their eares, and the most of them have their lower lip boared thorow with a great hole, therein putting some device or other.

Their apparel.

They look very disguisedly, but they are wonderful straight of limb and proportion, insomuch that the Author writeth that in all the time wherein he lived among them, he saw

The proportion of the Inhabitants.

saw not one crooked back or misshapen in any part : whereof seeking to give a reason, he ascribeth it to this; that their children are never swathed, or bound about with any thing when they are first born, but are put naked into the bed with their parents to lie : which beds are devised of Cotton wooll and hung up between two trees not far from the ground, in the which flapping down in the middle, men and their wives and their children do lie together.

But whether this be the true reason of the straightnesse of their bodies, it may be doubted, from the authority of *S. Hierom.* who in one of his treatises mentioning that the children of the noblest and greatest *Romans* in his time were very crooked, when other which were bred of meaner parents were not so imputeth it to this cause, that the Gentlewomen of *Rome*, in a kind of wantonnesse did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people did, and that thereby their joynts and mem'ers not being tied.

ned and restrained within compass,
did flye out of proportion.

Certainly howsoever there may
be some reasons naturally given of
these things, it is much to be ascri-
bed to the immediate will of God,
who giveth and taketh away beau-
ty at his pleasure.

The men of these parts are very *Note.*
strong, and able of body, and there-
fore either give sound strokes with
their clubs wherewith they fight,
or else shoot strong shoots with
their bows, wherof they have plen-
ty: and if any of them be taken in
the wars (after they have been cram-
med of purpose to be eaten of their
enemies) they are brought forth to
execution, wherein marvellous wil-
lingly they do yeeld themselves to
death, as supposing that nothing
can be more honourable unto
them, then to be taken, and to die
for their Country. He therefore who
is to kill the other, doth with very
much insolency and pride insult
over him which is to be slaine,
saying, thou art he which wouldst
have spoyled and destroyed us and
ours,

*The Canibals
or man eat-
ers, which
is the coun-
try custome,*

ours, but now I am to recompence thee for thy paines : and the other without all feare replies, Yea, I am he that would have done it, and would have made no spare; if I had prospered in mine intent; and other such suitable words, shewing their resolution to conquer, or willingly to die in the common cause of themselves and their people. It is strange to see the inhumane and unnaturall custome which many of the people of the West-Indies have; for there are whole Islands full of such Canibals as do eat mans flesh; and among the rest these *Tawvampianambaltii* are famous that way; who when they are disposed to have any great meeting, or to have any solemne feast, they kill some of their adversaries, whom they keep in store for that purpose, and cutting him out into collops, which they call *Boucan*, they will lay them upon the coals, and for divers daies together make great mirth in devouring them : wherein they have this fashion, very strange, that so long as they are in their eating banquet, although

although it continue divers daies, they do never drink at all, but afterwards, when they are disposed to fall to drinking of a certaine liquor which they have amongst them, they will continue bounding at it for two or three whole daies, and in the meane time never eate. In many parts both of *Hispania noua*, and *Peru*, as also in the Islands neer adjoyning, they have an herbe whereof they make great use; of which some is brought into diuers parts of *Europe*, under the name of *Tobacco*, *Patani*, or *Nicastrana*, although we have also much counterfeit of the same: the people of those parts do use it as Physick to purge themselves of humours, and they apply it also to the filling of themselves, the smoak of it being received through a lease, or some such hollow thing, into the nostrils, head, and stomach, and causing the party which receiveth it, to lie as if he were drunke, or dead for a space, needing no food or nourishment in the meane while. Whereof it cannot be denied, but that it is possible that
by

*Their great
use of To-
bacco.*

by preſcript of Phyſicke it may be ſerviceable for ſome purpoſes among us; although that alſo it be very diſputable, in as much as they who ſpeake moſt highly of it, muſt and do confeſſe that the force of it is obſtupeſactive, and no other, whereby it produceth his own effects, and wiſe men ſhould be wary and ſparing in receiving of ſuch a thing. But when we do conſider the vaine and wanton uſe which many of our Country-men have of late taken up, in receiving of this *Tobacco*, not only many times in a day, but even at meat, and by the way, to the great waſte both of their purſe and of their bodies, we may well deplore the vanity of the nation, who thereby propoſe themſelves as ridiculous to the *French*, and other our neighbours. And certainly, if it were poſſible that our worthy, warlike, and valiant Progenitors might behold their manners (who do moſt delight therein) they would wonder what a generation had ſucceeded in their roomes, who addict themſelves to
ſo

Note.

so fond, and worle than effeminate passion.

Benzo, who lived among them of the *West-Indies*, doth call the smell of it a *Tartarus* and hellish savour: And whosoever looketh into those Books, which our *Christians* travelling thither have written concerning those *West-Indies*, shall find that the inhabitants there do use it most as a remedy against that which is called *Lues venerea*, whereunto many of them are subject, being uncleane in their conversation; and that not only in fornication and adultery with women, but also their detestable and execrable sin of *Sodomy*.

After that the *Spaniards* had for a time possessed *Hispania nova*, for the desire of Gold & Pearle, some of them travelled towards the *South*: and as by water they found the Sea Westward from *Peru*, which is alwaies very calme, and is by them called the *South sea*, as the other wherein *Cuba* standeth is termed the *North sea*, so by land they found that huge and mighty Country,

Note this ye
T. bacconists.

A descrip-
tion of the
people of
Peru.

Countrey; which is called *Peru*, wherein the people are (for the most part) very barbarous, and without God; men of great stature, yea, some of them far higher than the ordinary sort of men in *Europe*; using to shoot strongly with bows made of Fish-bones, and most cruell people to their enemies.

Our English people who have travelled that way, do in their writings confesse that they saw upon the South of *Peru* very huge and tall men, who attempting upon them when they put to land for fresh water, were much frightened with their Guns, or else doubtlesse had offered violence unto them; which our men fearing, got them away as speedily as they could.

There was one *Petrus de Cieca*, a Spaniard, who when he had travelled two and twenty yeares, returned back againe into *Europe*, and wrote an excellent Booke of the Discovery of that whole Countrey. And he amongst other things doth record, that there are found in some parts of *Peru*, very huge and mighty bones

bones of men that had been Giants,
who dwelt and were buried there.

Amongst these the *Spaniards* The riches of
the Country
of Peru. (partly by force, but especially by
perfidious treason) did get infinite
sums of Gold and Pearles, where-
with being allured, they hoped for
more, by reason that a great part
thereof lieth under the *Zona torri-
da*, and that caused them to spread
themselves here and there, as far
as they durst in the country, where
in some places they digged Gold
out of the earth; and in some other
they found it ready digged and tri-
ed unto their hands by the people
of the Country, which had used
that Trade before their comming
thither.

Among other creatures which are
very famous in this *Peru*, there is a
little beast called *Cincia*, which is no
bigger than a Fox, the taile whereof A strange
story of the
beast Cincia. is long, the feet short, and the head
like a very Fox, which hath a bag
hanging under her belly, whereinto
she doth use to put her yong, when
she seeth them in danger of any
hunter or passenger.

That

That *Petrus de Cieca* (of whom mention was made before) telleth that himself saw one of them, which had no lesse than seven young ones lying about her: but as soon as she perceived that a man was coming neere unto her, she presently got them into her bag, and ran away with such incredible swiftnesse as one would not have imagined.

After the *Spaniards* had conquered *Mexico*, they discovered *Peru*, travelling towards the South, and as they prevailed against the *Mexicans*, taking part with an enemy neighbour; so finding two brothers striving in *Peru*, *Guascar* & *Atahualpa*, they so demeaned themselves in their difference that they ruined both, and got their incredible store of Go'd.

The first attempters against the Peruvians:

The first that attempted against the *Peruvians*, and destroyed their Kings, were *James* of *Almagra* and the two brothers of *Pizarres*: but dealing treacherously and cruelly with the *Peruvians*, they long enjoyed not their victory, but all of them died a violent death.

The

The people of *Peru* are in many places much wiser than those of *Cuba*, *Hispaniola*, and some other parts of the Continent where the *Spaniards* first landed, and therefore they have some orders and solemne customs among them; as among the rest, they do bury their dead with observable ceremonies, laying up their bodies with great solemnity into a large house prepared for that purpose.

They have also in one Province there a custome of carrying newes and messages very speedily, to the end the King and Governor of the Country may presently take advertisement of any thing which falleth out; & this is not on horse-back, or by the Dromedary or Elke, as they use in other places, but only men who passe over Rocks and thorow Bushes the next way, and in certain set places there be alwaies fresh Posts, to carry that further which is brought unto them by the other,

The *Spaniards* have here and there scatteringly upon the sea-coasts set up some Towns and Castles, but are

not able to possess almost any thing of the land: neither have they as yet discovered the inward parts thereof, though daily they spread themselves more and more: in such that it is supposed, that within these seven yeares last past they have gotten into *Guiana*, where in former time no strength of that Nation hath been.

Guiana.

Guiana is a Country which lieth to the North sea, in the same height as *Peru* to the South (as it is described) about five degrees from the *Equinoctiall*, and that (as I take it) towards the South.

The richness
and pleasantness
of
the country.

The Country is supposed to be exceeding rich, & to have in it many mines of gold (which have not yet been touched, or at least but very lately: & to be exceeding fertile, and delightfull otherwise, although it lie in the heat of *Zona torrida*: but there is such store of rivers & fresh waters in every part thereof, and the soile it self hath such correspondency thereunto, that it is reported to be as green and pleasant to the eye, as any place in the world.

Some of our *Englishmen* did with great

great labour and danger, pass by water into the heart of the country, & earnestly desired that some forces of the *English* might be sent thither, & a Colony erected there by reason of the distance of the place, & the great hazard, that if it should not succeed well, it might prove dishonourable to our nation; and withall, because the *Spaniards* have great companies and strength, although not in it yet many waies about it, that intendment was discontinued.

In divers parts of this *Peru*, and near unto *Guiana*, there are very many great rivers, which as they are fit for any navigation that should be attempted to go up within the land, so otherwise they must needs yeeld health and fruitfulness to those that inhabite there. The greatest of these rivers is that which some call *Oregliana*, or the river of the *Amazones*. The river of And next is the river *Maragnone*. & the *Ama-* down toward *Magellane* Straights & *Rio de la Plata*: and our *English* men do speak of the river *Orinoque*; in the greatest of which this is famous, that for a good space after they have

run into the maine sea, yea, some write 20. or 30. Miles, they keep themselves unmixt with the salt water, so that a very great way within the sea, mē may take up as fresh water, as if they were neare the Land.

S^r Walter Raleigh did first discover it to the Engl^{ish}.

The first of our Nation that sailed to *Ghiana*, and made report thereof unto us, was *S. Walter Raleigh*, who travelled far up into the country upon the River *Orinoque*: after him, one or two voyages thither did captain *Kemish* make, and now lately captain *Harecourt*, with others, have visited that Country, where our men continued the space of 3. or 4. years, being kindly intreated of the natives, who much desired them to come and make some plantation amongst them, hoping by them to be defended against the *Spaniards*, whom they greatly hate and feare. When *Sir Walter Raleigh* came to *Guiana*, he overthrew the *Spaniards* that were in *Trinidado*, and took *Bereo* their Captain or General prisoner: he loosed and set at liberty four or five Kings of the people of that Country, that *Bereo* kept in chains,

They hate the Spaniards, and love the Engl^{ish}.

chains, and sent them home to their own: which deed of his did win him the hearts of the people, them and make much to favour our *English* at this day.

Divers also of that country, which amongst them are men of note, have been brought over into *England*, and here living many yeares, are by our men brought home to their own Country; whose reports and knowledge of our Nation is a cause that they have been well entreated of these *Guiannens*, and much desired to plant themselves amongst them.

Our men that travelled to *Guiana*, A strange amongst other things most memorable, did report, and in writing delivered to the World, th at near unto *Guiana*, and not far from those places where themselves were, ther were men without heads; which seemed to maintain the opinion to be true which in old time was conceived by the Historians and Philosophers, that there were *Acephali*, whose eyes were in their breasts, & the rest of their face there also scitu-

ted: and this our *English* travellers have reported to be so ordinarily and confidently mentioned unto them in those parts where they were, that no sober man should any way doubt of the truth thereof.

Now because it may appeare that the matter is but fabulous, in respect of the truth of Gods creating of them and that the opinion of such strange shapes & monsters as were said to be in old time, that is, men with heads like Dogs, some with eares down to their ankles, others with one huge foot alone, whereupō they did hop from place to place, was not worthy to be credited, although Sir *John Mandevile* of late age fondly hath seemed to give credit & authority thereunto; yea, and long since he who tooke upon him the name of *S. Augustine*, in writing that counterfeit Book *Ad fratres in Eremo*: It is fit that the certainty of the matter concerning these in *Pern* should be known: & that is, that in *Quimbana*, and some other parts of *Pern*, the men are borne as in other places, & yet by devils which they have

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have, after the birth of Children, when their bones and gristles, and other parts are yet tender and fit to be fashioned, they do crush down the heads of the children unto the breasts and shoulders, and do with frames of wood, and other such devices keep them there, that in time they grow continuare to the upper part of the trunk of the body, and so seem to have no necks or heads. And againe, some other of them thinking that the shape of the head is very decent, if it be long & erect after the fashion of a Sugar-loaf, do frame some other to that forme by such wooden instruments, as they have for that purpose, and by binding and swathing them to keepe them so afterwards. And that this is the custome of those people, & that there is no other matter in it, *Petrus de Cieza*, who travelled almost all over *Peru*, and is a grave and sober writer, in his description of those Countries, doth report.

There be in some parts of *Peru*, people which have a strange device for the catching of divers sorts of fowls, *Their strange devices to take fowls.*

fowls, wherein they especially desire to take such as have their feathers of pied, orient, and various colours; & that not so much for the flesh of them, which they may eat, as for their feathers, whereof they make garments; either short, as Cloaks; or as Gowns, long to the ground, and those their greatest Nobles do wear, being curiously wrought, and by order, as appeareth by some of them being brought into *England*.

Divers flying fishes.

And here by this mention of feathers, it is not amiss to specify, that in the Sea, which is the Ocean lying betwixt *Europe* & *America*, there be Divers flying fishes, yet whose wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of skin, like the wings of a Bat or Rear-mouse: and these living sometimes in the water, and flying sometimes in the aire, are well accepted in neither place: for below, either ravenous fishes are ready to devour them: or above, the Sea-fowls are continually beating at them.

Some of the *Spaniards*, desirous to see how far this Land of *Peru* did go towards the South, travelled down,

down, till at length they found the Lands end, and a little straire or narrow sea, which did run from the maine Ocean toward *Africk* into the South sea.

One *Magellanus* was he that found this strait, and although it be dangerous, passed through it, so that of his name it is called *Frærum Magellanicum*, or *Magellans Straits*.

And this is the way whereby the *Spaniards* do passe to the back-side of *Peru* & *Hispania nova*, & whosoever will compass the whole world (as some of our *Englishmen* have done) he must of necessity (for any thing that is yet known) passe through this narrow strait. *Ferdinandus Magellanus* having a great mind to travel, and being very desirous to go unto the *Molucc Islands* by some other way than by the back-side of *Africk*, if it might be, did in the year 1520. set forth from *Seville* in *Spain* with five ships, and travelled toward the West *Indies*. & went so far towards the South, as that he came to the lads end, where he holding his courie, in a narrow passage

towards the West, for the space of
 divers days, did at the length peace-
 ably pass through the Straighes, and
 came into a great sea, which some af-
 ter his name do call *Mare Magellani-
 cum*; some others *Mare Pacificum*,
 because of the great calmnesse and
 quietnesse of the waters there; but
 most commonly it is termed the
 South Sea; the length whereof he
 passed in the space of three months
 and 20 days, & came unto the *Ado-
 lucos*, where being set upon by the
 East *Indian* people, himself & many
 of his company were slain: and yet
 one of his ships (as the *Spaniards* do
 write) called *Victoria*, did get away
 from those *Molucces*, and returning
 by the *Cape Bone* upon the South
 side of *Africa* came safe into *Spain*.
 So that it may be truly said, that
 if not *Magellanus*, yet some of his
 company were the first that did
 ever compass the World through
 all the degrees of longitude.

The South
 Sea.

The Moluc-
 ces.

Magellane
 the first that
 ever compas-
 sed the
 world.

Johannes Lyrus, in the end of his
 Book *De navigatione in Brasiliam*,
 doth tell that *Sir Francis Drake* of
 England, when he passed through
Magel-

Magellane straights, and so to the Molucca Islands, & then homeward from the East by *Africke*, did in a device give the Globe of the Earth, with this word or Motto, *Primus me circumdedisti*: which is not simply to be understood that never any had gone round the World before him, but that never any of fames; for *Magellane* himself was slain (as before is noted:) or else he did doubt of the truth of that narration, that the Ship called *Victoria* did returne with safety into *Spaine*.

The Maps which were made at first concerning *America & Peru* did so describe the Western part of *Peru*, as if when a man had passed *Magellane* straits, and did intend to come upward towards *Spain*, on the further side, he must have borne much West, by reason that the land did shoot out with a very great Promontory, and bending that way.

But our *Englishmen* which went with *S. Francis Drake*, did by their own experience certainly find that the land from the uttermost end of the Straits on *Peru* side, did go

up

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up towards the South directly, without bending to the West, and that is the cause wherefore all the new Maps and Globes, especially made by the *English*, or by the *Dutch*, who have taken their directions from our men, are reformed according to this new observation.

When the *Spaniards* had once found an ordinary passage from the South Sea towards the *Moluccoes*, they never ceased to travell that way & discovered more and more: and by that means they have found out divers Islands not known in former ages; as two for example sake, a good distance from the *Molucco's*, which because they be inhabited by men which do steale not only each from other, but do pilfer away all things that they can from such strangers as do land thereabouts, they are called *Insule Latronum*.

Insule Latronum.

Insule Salomonis.

Philippina.

They have also descried some other neerer unto the *East-Indies*, which they now terme *Insule Salomonis*. But the most renowned of all are those to whom the name is given *Philippina*, in remembrance of

Philip

Philip the second King of Spaine, at whose cost they were discovered.

These *Philippinae* are very rich, and *Their riches* from thence is brought abundance

of costly Spices, and some other rich merchandize, yea, and gold too.

There were also some other Islands descryed by *Magellann* himselfe, which he called *Insulas infortunatas*, *Insulas in-* as being of quality contrary to the *fortunatas*.

Canaries, which are termed the *Fortunate Islands*: for when he passing through the South Sea, & meaning to come to the *Moluccoes*, (where he was slain) did land in these Islands, thinking there to have furnished himself with victuals and fresh water, he found the whole places to be barren and not inhabited.

Of the Countries that lye about the two Poles.

HAying laid down in some measure the description of the old known World, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *Europe*, with the Islands adjoyning unto them; & also of *America*, which by some hath the title of *New found world*:

World: it shall not be amisse briefly to say something of a fifth & sixth part of the Earth: the one lying neere the South Pole, and the other neere the North: which are places that in former times were not known nor thought of.

Regio Magellanica.

When *Magellanus* came down to the Southern end of *Peru*, he found on the further side of the Straits a main and huge land lying towards the South Pole, which some have of his name called since *Regio Magellanica*, and that so much the rather, because he touched upon it againe before he came to the *Moluccoes*.

Since his time, the *Portugals* trading towards *Calecut* and the *East-Indies*, there have some of them bin driven by tempest so far, as to that which many now call the South Continent; and so divers of sundry Nations have there by occasion touched upon it.

It is found therefore by experience, for to go along all the degrees of longitude, and as in some places it is certainly discovered to come up so high towards the North, as to the

Tropicke

Tropike of Capricorn; so it is conje- Note.

ctured, that toward the south it go-
eth as far as to the Pole. The ground
whereof is, that never any man did
perceive the Sea did passe through
any part thereof: nay, there is not
any great river which hath yet been
described to come out of it into the
Ocean: whereupon it is concluded,
that since somewhat must fill up the
Globe of the Earth from the first
appearing of this land unto the very
Pole: and that cannot be any Sea,
unlesse it should be such a one as
hath no entercourse with the Ocean
(which to imagine is uncertaine)
therefore it is supposed that it com-
meth whole out into the lead to the
Antarctick Pole: which if it should
be granted, it must needs be ac-
knowledged withall that this space
of earth is so huge, as that it equal-
leth in greatness not only *Asia*, *Eu-
rope* and *Africa*, but almost *Ameri-
ca* being joyned unto them.
Things memorable in this country
are yet reported to be very few: on-
ly in the East part of it, over against
the *Molucces*, some have written
that

that there be very waste Countries and wildernesses; but we find not so much as mention whether any do inhabite there or no. And over against the Promontory of *Africk*; which is called *Caput bona spei*, there is a Country which the *Portugals* called *Pfittacorum regio*, because of the abundant store of Parrets, which they found there.

Pfittacorum regio.

Terra del fuego.

Neer to the *Magellana Straits*, in this south part of the world, is that land the *Spaniards* call *Terra del fuego*: those also who have toucht at it in other places, have give to some parts of it these names, *Beach*, *Lucath*, & *Maletur*, but we have no perfect description of it, nor any knowledge how or by whom it is inhabited.

A description of the people.

About this place the said *Portugals* did at one time saile along for the space of 2000 miles, and yet found no end in the land. And in this place they reported that they saw inhabitants, which were very fair and fat people, & did go naked: which is the more to be observed, because we scant read in any writer, that there hath been seen any people at all upon the South coast,

More.

More towards the East, not far from the *Moluccoes*, there is one part of this Country, as some suppose, although some doubt whether that be an Island or no, which cometh up so high towards the North, as the very *Equinoctiall* line, and this is commonly called *Nova Guinea*, *Nova Guinea* because it lieth in the same Climate, and is of no other temperature then *Guinea* in *Africk* Is.

I have heard a great Mathematician in *England* find fault both with *Ortelius* and *Mercator*, and all our late makers of Maps, because in describing this Continent, they make no mention of any Cities, Kingdoms, or Common-wealth which are seated and placed there: whereof he seemed in confidence of words to avouch that there be a great many, and that it is as good a Country as almost any in the world: But the arguments why he gathered it to be so he did not deliver; & yet notwithstanding it may be most probably conjectured, that the Creator of the world wou'd not have framed so huge a masse of Earth, but that he would

Note.

would in his wilddoms appoint some reasonable creatures to have their habitation there.

Concerning those places which maybe supposed to lie neer unto the Northern Pole, there hath in times past something been written, which for the particularity thereof might carry some shew of truth if it be not throughly lookt into. It is therefore by an old tradition delivered, and by some written also, that there was a Friar of Oxford, who took on him to trave into those parts which are under the very Pole; which he did partly by Negromancy (wherein he was much skilled) and partly again by taking advantage of the frozen times, by meanes whereof he might travell upon the Ice even so as himselfe pleased: It is said therefore of him, that he was directly under the Pole, and that there he found a very huge and black rock, which is commonly called *Nigra rupes*, and that the said rock being divers miles in circuit, is compassed round about with the Sea; which Sea being the breadth of some miles over, doth

Nigra Rupes.

run

run out into the more large Ocean by some severall Currents, which is as much to say, as that a good pretty way distant from the *Nigra Rupes*, there are foure severall lands of reasonable quantity: and being scituated round about the rock, although with some good distance, are severed each from other by the sea running between them, and making them all foure to be Islands almost of equall bignesse. But there is no certainty of this report, and therefore our best Mathematicians in this latter age have omitted it.

Our travellers of later years have adventured so far, to their great danger, in those cold and frozen countries, that they have descried *Groin-land* *Groin-land* which lieth as far, or beyond the circle *Arctic*: but whether it go so far out as unto the Pole, they cannot say which is also to be affirmed of the Northern parts of *America*, called by some *Estote-land*: for the opening whereof our *English-men* have taken great pains, as may easily appeare by the new Globes and Maps, in which all the Capes, Soules and

and Furlongs, are called by *English* names. Their purpose was in anticipating this voyage, to have found out a passage to *China* and *Cathai*, by the North parts of *America*: but by the snows which fell in *August* and *September*, as also by the incredible Ice there, after many hazards of their lives, they were forced to return, not knowing whether there be any current in the Sea, that might lead to the *East-Indies*, or how far the Land doth reach Northward.

In like sort, some of our *English* Merchants, to their great charges, set forth Fleets to descry the Seas towards the East: yet going by the North, and there have found many unknown countries; as *Nova Zembla*, *Sir Hugh Willoughbies* land, and other more: but of certain what is very near unto the Pole they could never find. They have also so far prevailed, as to reach one half of the way toward *Cathai* by the North, going Eastward: infomuch that by the River *Ob*, and by the Bay of *St. Nicholas* they bring the Merchandize downwards into *Russia*: But whe-

*Nova Zem-
bla, S. Hugh
Willoughbies
land.*

whether the sea do go throughout,
even to the farthest Eastern parts ;
or whether some great Promontory
do stretch out of the main Conti-
nent unto the very Pole, they cannot
yet attain to know. These things
therefore must be left uncertain, to
further discoveries in future ages.

UNIVERSITIES.

In England.

- 1 Oxford
- 2 Cambridge

Universities in Spaine.

- 1 Toledo, latitude 40.10. longitude 16.40
- 2 Sivill, lat. 37.30. long. 14.20
- 3 Valencia, lat. 39.55. long. 21.10
- 4 Granada, lat. 37.30. long. 17.15
- 5 S Jago, lat. 40.5. long. 15.40
- 6 Valladolid; lat. 42.5. long. 15.45
- 7 Alcalade Henaros, lat. 40.55. long. 17.30
- 8 Salamanca, lat. 14.10. long. 24.4
- 9 Caragoca, lat. 42.22. long. 22.20
- 10 Siguenca, lat. 14.35.20. long. 18.20
- 11 Lerida, lat. 42.20. long. 18.20
- 12 Huesca, lat. 42.50. long. 21.20
- 13 Lisbon, lat. 38.50. long. 10.50
- 14 Coimbra, lat. 40. long. 11.25
- 15 Ebora, lat. 37.38. long. 20

In

Universities.

In the Isle Majorica.

1 Majorica.

In Polonia.

1 Cracovia

2 Polne

In Prussia.

1 Konigsberg

In Lithuania.

1 Wild

In France.

1 Paris, lat. 48.10. long. 23

2 Poitiers, lat. 46.16. long. 19.10

3 Lyons, lat. 44.30. long. 25.40.

4 Angers, lat. 47.25. long. 18.10

5 Avignon, lat. 42.30. long. 25.50

6 Orleans, lat. 47.10. long. 22.

7 Burges, lat. 46.20. long. 22.10

8 Caen, lat. 49.45. long. 19.10

9 Reims, lat. 48.30. long. 25.25.

10 Burdeaux, lat. 44.30. long. 17.50

11 Toulouse, lat. 43.5. long. 20.30

12 Nismo, lat. 42.30. long. 25

13 Montpellier, lat. 42. long. 24.30

14 Bisanton, lat. 46.30. long. 27.48

15 Lole, lat. 46.10. long. 27.

In Italy.

1 Rome, lat. 41.20. long. 28

2 Venice, lat. 44.50. long. 37

3 Padua, lat. 44.45. long. 31.10

4 Bononia, lat. 43.33. long. 35.50

5 Ferra-

Univerſities.

- 5 Ferrara, lat. 44. long. 36.
- 6 Millan, lat. 44. 40. long. 33.
- 7 Pavia, lat. 44. long. 33. 5.
- 8 Turin, lat. 43. 45. long. 31. 30
- 9 Florent, lat. 42. 35. long. 35. 50.
- 10 Piſa, lat. 42. 40. long. 35
- 11 Sienna, lat. 42. 20. long. 36. 15
- 12 Modena, lat. 13. 50. long. 35. 40

In Bohemia.

- 1 Prague

In Germany.

- 1 Collen lat. 51. long. 30
- 2 Baſil, lat. 47. 40. long. 31
- 3 Ments, lat. 50. long. 31
- 4 Witzburg, lat. 50
- 5 Triers, lat. 49. 50
- 6 Heidleberg, lat. 49. 25. long. 33
- 7 Tubinge, lat. 49. 50
- 8 Ingolſted, lat. 49. 47
- 9 Erturt, lat 50
- 10 Leiſtſigie, lat. 51. 10
- 11 Wittenberg, lat. 51. 50
- 12 Frankford in Oder, 51. 10
- 13 Roſtuch, lat. 53. 40
- 14 Griſſwald, lat. 53. 10
- 15 Friburg, lat. 48
- 16 Marburg, lat. 50. 40
- 17 Vienna, lat. 43. 40
- 18 Diling in Switzerland neare Doyaw.

In Germania inferiori.

- 1 Lovain, lat. 50. long. 23
- 2 Doway, lat. 50. 30. long. 29
- 3 Liege,

Harver Straits

- 3 Liege, lat. 50.30 long. 19
4 Leiden, lat. 52.10 long. 17.30

In Denmark.

- Copenhagen, lat. 56.50 long. 34.30

In Moravia.

- 1 Olmues.

In Scotland.

- 1 Saint Andrews
2 Aberdeen

Of England.

- In England are contained Shires
Bishopricks
Castles
Rivers
Chafes
Forrests
Parkes
Cines
Parish Churches
Bridges

FINIS

